REPORT

ON THE

Census of Native Cochin,

TAKEN ON THE

6th KARKATAKAM 1050,
20th JULY 1875.

BY

A. SANKARIAH, B.A.,
DEWAN PEISHKAR, COCHIN.

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STOCK VERIFIED
1995

TOGETHER WITH

STATISTICAL TABLES

AND

A MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY.

DATA ENTERED

Madras:
PRINTED AT THE SCOTTISH PRESS, BY GRAVES, COOKSON AND CO.,
POPHAM HOUSE.

1877.

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Prefatory Remarks.

As no Census had been taken in this country for a period of nearly seventeen years, or since M. E. 1032 (A. D. 1858), it was resolved to undertake a new one which should correctly represent the present numbers and condition of the people, their age, occupations, education, infirmities, caste and religion.

2. In order to carry out the measure on an improved system, and to secure as much accuracy as possible, the principal orders passed in the Madras Presidency for the purpose of the late Census were obtained through the British Resident and adopted here as closely as circumstances would permit. The instructions issued by the Dewan for the guidance of the Officers engaged in the duty, will be found embodied in the present Report.

3. The House-Registers were completed by the middle of March, and the Registers of Miscellaneous Buildings by the 14th April 1875. The preliminary enumeration closed on the 15th June, and the final Census took place on the 20th July 1875. The total cost, including stationery and other contingent charges, amounted to nearly Rupees 10,000.

About 200 Enumerators and Supervisors were engaged, their work being superintended by the Tahsildars of the respective Districts. The whole of the agency employed was placed under the direction and control of Shungoonny Manadinair, the Huzoor Registrar, to whose zeal and intelligence the accuracy and success, which have generally been attained, are in a great measure to be attributed.

The work of tabulating the results of the Census and preparing a Report, was entrusted to the Dewan Peishcar, A. Sankariah, B. A., and the great ability with which he has performed his task will be seen from the following pages which form a most valuable and interesting record of the Statistics of the State.

The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to the Acting Conservator of Forests, Mr. J. H. Stevenson, who furnished the Returns for the Hill Tribes in the tracts under his charge.

HUZOOR CUTCHERRY,
ERNACOLLUM IN COCHIN,
November 1876.

T. SHUNGOONNY MENON,
Dewan.

ERNACOLLUM IN COCHIN,
August 1876.

To

THE DEWAN OF COCHIN.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my General Report on the Census of Native Cochin, taken on the 6th Karkatakam 1050 M. E. (20th July 1875, A. D.) with its Statistical Tables and an Appendix, comprising a manual of the Geography of the country.

2. The Results of the Census have been embodied in IX Statements, and miscellaneous points not specially illustrated by any of them have been considered in Summary Forms in the pages of the Report. It was at first my intention to divide the report into Chapters on the plan of Dr. Cornish's able work, and to exhibit Village Statistics also in the several Tables; but I found that by so doing, I should render the production too bulky to pass through the press before the end of the year. I have therefore dwelt but very briefly on the relative proportions, averages, percentages, &c., deducible from the Tables, and contented myself with presenting the figures for the villages in a very abstract form in Table I A.

3. As some very momentous changes are brewing in regard to the caste and religious systems of the Hindus, and as these subjects have been handled at length in all the Census Reports I have perused, including those of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, I have thought it only due to the millions of my orthodox countrymen, that their cherished institutions should be noticed with a few apologies or arguments in their defence.

4. The Appendix is chiefly a compilation from the Memoirs of Messrs. Ward and Conner, and will, it is presumed, complete the knowledge of the country gained from the Report.

5. I have much pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered by N. Sankunni Wariyar, B. A., who was in immediate charge of the Census Records, compiled the tables, and superintended the printing of the Report, and by my son-in-law K. Ratnasawmy Iyer, whose gratuitous services were largely availed of in taking notes for me and fair copying my drafts.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,

A. SANKARIAH,
Dewan Peishkar.

A GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

Census of Native Cochin,

TAKEN ON THE

6TH KARKATAKAM 1050,
20TH JULY 1875.

SECTION I.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE CENSUS.

THE Census of 1050 M. E., (1874-75 A. D.) is the first attempt at a systematic enumeration of the population of the Cochin State. But the taking of a Census is not a novel proceeding in the country, for the numbers of the people had been ascertained with some accuracy and particularity on five previous occasions.

The agency employed then consisted of the officials of the Village-unions or Proverties assisted by the headmen of the villages who were allowed no remuneration specially for doing the Census work. It was also through this agency that the detailed agricultural statistics called Dazajadda Tables were compiled, which are incorporated with the excellent Memoirs of Lieutenants Ward and Conner. It may be as well to add that the office of village headman in Native Cochin is purely honorary and does not involve the emoluments or the duties of a Revenue officer or of a Magistrate, as is the case in the Madras Presidency.

The first of these previous returns was taken during the year 995 M. E., (1820 A. D.) the second in 1011 M. E., (1836 A. D.) the third in 1024, (1849) and the fourth in 1032. (1858.) The population of the country, according to these and the present returns are shown in the following table :—

Comparative Statement of

TALUKS.	Census year.	No. of houses.	Hindus.			Mahomedans.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Kanayannoor	995	7,339	......	......	25,385	......	......	1,792
	1011	8,415	18,969	19,889	38,858	909	928	1,837
	1024	12,384	20,867	21,712	42,579	1,229	1,325	2,554
	1032	......	......	......	46,382	......	......	2,949
	1050	19,167	30,676	29,556	60,232	2,341	2,112	4,453
2. Cochin	995	11,722	......	......	26,348	......	......	3,239
	1011	10,703	13,694	13,565	27,259	1,417	1,387	2,804
	1024	12,822	16,780	16,412	33,192	1,436	1,374	2,810
	1032	......	......	......	35,929	......	......	3,536
	1050	18,759	25,098	23,842	48,940	2,129	1,955	4,084
3. Kodungaloor	995	1,450	......	......	5,632	......	......	954
	1011	2,232	4,644	4,486	9,130	1,047	1,038	2,085
	1024	2,347	4,762	4,691	9,453	1,072	1,118	2,190
	1032	......	......	......	11,393	......	......	2,739
	1050	4,317	7,962	7,048	15,010	2,255	2,155	4,410
4. Mukundapuram	995	8,352	......	......	26,692	......	......	893
	1011	8,511	16,515	16,516	33,031	703	647	1,350
	1024	11,047	21,380	22,017	43,397	919	843	1,762
	1032	......	......	......	47,638	......	......	2,273
	1050	22,406	39,923	39,831	79,754	2,556	2,443	4,999
5. Trichoor	995	11,165	......	......	30,802	......	......	420
	1011	9,815	20,764	20,340	41,104	409	393	802
	1024	11,032	25,229	25,033	50,262	606	581	1,187
	1032	......	......	......	51,594	......	......	1,314
	1050	18,578	37,329	37,950	75,279	1,399	1,361	2,760
6. Talapilly	995	15,960	......	......	42,165	......	......	950
	1011	9,858	22,050	21,594	43,644	770	713	1,483
	1024	12,223	27,269	27,939	55,208	1,614	1,590	3,204
	1032	......	......	......	63,543	......	......	3,541
	1050	20,404	44,187	44,854	89,041	3,745	3,625	7,370
7. Chittoor	995	3,830	......	......	13,042	......	......	1,154
	1011	4,186	9,522	9,366	18,888	94	97	191
	1024	5,959	13,622	13,728	27,350	910	922	1,832
	1032	......	......	......	33,371	......	......	2,144
	1050	13,737	28,994	29,672	58,666	2,234	2,187	4,421
Total for the State	995	59,818	......	......	170,066	......	......	9,402
	1011	53,720	106,158	105,756	211,914	5,349	5,203	10,552
	1024	67,814	129,909	131,532	261,441	7,786	7,753	15,539
	1032	72,285	143,967	145,883	289,350	9,347	9,149	18,496
	1050	117,368	214,169	212,753	426,922	16,659	15,838	32,497

the Censuses of Cochin.

Christians.			Jews.			Total.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
......	......	8,938	......	......	......	......	......	36,115
7,280	7,644	14,924	117	137	254	27,275	28,598	55,873
7,768	7,771	15,539	156	168	324	30,020	30,976	60,996
......	......	17,733	......	......	386	......	......	67,450
14,632	13,977	28,609	193	196	389	47,842	45,841	93,683
......	......	13,909	......	......	......	......	......	43,496
10,090	9,955	20,045	330	427	757	25,531	25,334	50,865
13,557	13,112	26,669	434	437	871	32,207	31,335	63,542
......	......	29,873	......	......	1,328	......	......	70,666
20,435	19,639	40,074	374	429	803	48,036	45,865	93,901
......	......	436	......	......	......	......	......	7,022
297	281	578	......	......	......	5,988	5,805	11,793
334	303	637	......	......	......	6,168	6,112	12,280
......	......	757	......	......	......	......	......	14,889
542	435	977	......	......	......	10,759	9,638	20,397
......	......	7,375	......	......	......	......	......	34,960
5,466	5,436	10,902	37	29	66	22,721	22,628	45,349
6,799	6,595	13,394	49	33	82	29,147	29,488	58,635
......	......	15,484	......	......	76	......	......	65,471
15,078	15,058	30,136	49	36	85	57,606	57,368	114,974
......	......	7,825	......	......	......	......	......	39,047
5,499	5,022	10,521	......	......	......	26,672	25,755	52,427
7,120	6,953	14,073	......	......	......	32,955	32,567	65,522
......	......	15,697	......	......	......	......	......	68,405
11,701	12,001	23,702	1	......	1	50,430	51,312	101,742
......	......	5,052	......	......	......	......	......	48,167
3,315	2,988	6,303	......	......	......	26,135	25,295	51,430
4,231	4,002	8,233	......	......	......	33,114	33,531	66,645
......	......	9,376	......	......	......	......	......	76,460
7,141	6,913	14,054	......	......	......	55,073	55,392	110,465
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	14,196
689	671	1,360	......	......	......	10,305	10,134	20,439
......	......	......	......	......	......	14,532	14,650	29,182
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	35,515
1,399	1,466	2,865	......	......	......	32,627	33,325	65,952
......	......	43,535	......	......	......	109,669	113,334	223,003
32,636	31,997	64,633	494	593	1,077	144,627	143,549	288,176
39,809	38,736	78,545	639	638	1,277	178,143	178,659	356,802
45,320	43,600	88,920	933	857	1,790	199,567	199,489	399,056
70,928	69,489	140,417	617	661	1,278	302,373	298,741	601,114

The Census under report is an attempt at thorough accuracy in regard to Age, Occupation, Education and Infirmity, as well as Caste and Religion. Under the guidance of the Proverty officials, two and in some places three, special officers called Enumerators were entertained in each Proverty for marking the house-numbers and conducting the preliminary enumeration; and a Supervisor was appointed over them for each Proverty-union or Taluk. The village headmen were not directed to take any part on this occasion as unsafe by reason of the majority being illiterate to be entrusted with the duty of filling up the Schedules.

The Tahsildars of the Taluks were charged with the responsibility of superintending the Census operations in the area of territory under their jurisdiction, excepting the hills in the charge of the Conservator of Forests, who furnished the returns for the hill tribes as accurately as was practicable.

The *instructions* drawn up by the Dewan for the guidance of the Taluk and Proverty officials and Enumerators are as follow:—

General Instructions for the Census of Cochin to be taken on the 6th Karkatakam 1050.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government proposes to take a Census on the 6th Karkatakam 1050. His Highness' Government expects every one of its servants to be most careful and attentive to the work.

2. In the first place, the Proverticars will be required to prepare a House-Register in the following form:—

FORM No. I.

Register of Houses in *Kara*

Proverty *Taluk.*

No. of the House.	Name of the House.	Nature of the building, whether terraced, tiled or thatched.	Class of House.	Number of families living in the House, with total of people.	Name of the chief Resident, or Head of the Family.
1	2	3	4	5	6

3. In this Register, all manner of houses from the loftiest bungalow to the meanest hut, should be included. The huts and cottages of low castes must not be omitted on any account.

4. The Proverticar will affix a Register number to the prominent door of every house by tar or by ticket. Tickets must be used only where there is no possibility of painting with tar, as will generally be the case with the huts of the lowest classes. The object is that the numbering must be permanent enough to last till the final enumeration day.

5. The preparation of the House-Register must commence by the 20th Magarom 1050 and must be completed and submitted to the Taluk Supervisor by the 30th Kumbhom. They must be stitched together lightly with a sheet outside, showing the name of the Proverty and Taluk, and the names of the persons who have prepared them.

6. As the Proverticars cannot be wholly diverted from their legitimate duties, one or more Enumerators will be appointed for each Proverty to prepare the House-Register, and they will divide the work equally between themselves. The Proverticar need not therefore take upon himself the writing part of the business, except when he happens to be free from other duties. But he must always act in conjunction with the Enumerators appointed for his Proverty and render them every help in his power. He will also be responsible for the accuracy of the information obtained of the houses and people.

7. When the Register of Houses is completed, the Proverticar must collect from the Enumerators all the papers for the Proverty, and packing them up, must send them to the Supervisors.

8. Before the 15th Meenom 1050, the Tahsildars will have received the House-Registers from the Supervisors.

9. Meanwhile, the Supervisors will have looked into them, testing 20 per cent. at least of the Returns by personal enquiry. In the months of Magarom and Kumbhom, the Supervisors will be required continually to move within their Taluks, and satisfy themselves that the Proverticars and Enumerators understand the "Instructions." They will also see that mistakes committed by the Enumerators in the entries are *then and there* rectified.

10. The Tahsildars will also carefully examine the House-Registers, to see if they have been correctly prepared from these Registers. The Tahsildar will compile a Taluk Return in the following :—

FORM No. II.

Return of Proverties, Houses, Families and People in *Taluk.*

	Name of Proverty.	Number of terraced houses.	Number of tiled houses.	Number of thatched houses.	Total number of houses in the Proverty.	Number of first class houses.	Number of second class houses.	Number of third class houses.	Number of families in each Proverty.	Total number of people in the Proverty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total for the Taluk.										

11. This Taluk Return must be prepared and submitted by the Tahsildar to the Huzoor Census Office before the 30th Meenom. The House-Registers must remain with the Tahsildars until wanted for the enumeration.

12. Within thirty days after the completion of the House-Registers, the Proverticars must prepare and submit to the Taluk Supervisor a Register of Shops, Pagodas, Churches, Mosques, School-houses and other miscellaneous buildings, in the following Form. In the preparation of this Register also, the Proverticar will be aided by the Enumerators. This work must commence immediately after the completion of the House-Registers, and must be finished before the 30th Meenom.

FORM No. III.

Register of Shops, Pagodas, Churches, Mosques, &c., in
Proverty *Taluk.*

Name of the sub-division of the Proverty in which the building is situate.	Name of the building, whether a Shop, Pagoda, Mosque, Church, &c.	Nature of the building, whether terraced, tiled, or thatched.	Owned by.	Estimated value of the building in Rupees.	Number of permanent inmates, if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6

13. From these Proverty Registers, the Tahsildar will compile a Register of Shops, Pagodas, Churches, Mosques, &c., in his Taluk in the subjoined Form, and submit it to the Huzoor Census Office before the 10th Medom 1050.

FORM No. IV.

Register of Shops, Pagodas, Churches, Mosques, &c., in *Taluk.*

Name of the Proverty.	Number of Shops.	Number of Pagodas.	Number of Churches.	Number of Mosques.	Number of miscellaneous buildings.	How many terraced.	How many tiled.	How many thatched.	How many belong to Government.	How many belong to private individuals or Societies.	Total value of such buildings in the Proverty	Total number of permanent inmates of such buildings in the Proverty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total for the Taluk.												

14. The distinguishing feature of the buildings to be entered in Forms, Numbers III and IV is that, they are dedicated to purposes other than dwelling; whereas the Register of Houses (Form No. I) will exclude all those buildings which are not intended as dwelling places.

15. Within a week after the receipt of these Registers of Shops, Pagodas, Churches, Mosques, &c., the Supervisors must transmit them to the Tahsildar; most part of the work having been supervised by them, whilst the Proverticars and Enumerators were engaged in it.

16. The preliminary house-to-house enumeration must next be made. This enumeration must commence on the 15th Medom 1050, and must be finished by the 15th Edavom following.

17. An Enumerator shall be appointed for every 700 houses. He will be required to visit not less than 25 houses a day during this Preliminary Enumeration.

18. By the 1st of Medom, the Tahsildar must return the House-Rgisters to the Enumerators with a number of blank books, each containing not less than 350 papers of the following Form :—

FORM No. V.

House No.   *Name*   *Language of the house*

in   *Kara*   *Proverty*   *Taluk.*

Nature of the building, whether terraced, tiled, or thatched.	Names of males.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or class.	Race or nationality, or country of birth.	Occupation.	Youths up to age of 20, attending School or College, or under private tuition.	Able to read and write.	Names of females.	Age.	Religion.	Caste or class.	Race or nationality, or country of birth.	Youths up to age of 20, attending School or under private tuition.	Able to read and write.	Remarks showing number of males and of females, blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots, or lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

19. Early in the month of Medom, the Tahsildar will divide the Taluk into Enumerators' sections, each section containing not less than 700 houses, and entrust each Enumerator with a blank book, containing the necessary number of Forms. A slight rise or fall in the number of houses distributed to each Enumerator is not of much consequence if the section will exhaust the houses of a number of whole Karas—that is, in other words every section must comprise a number of whole Karas—though not the same number in all the sections—Example—A thinly peopled section may comprise seven Karas, while a thickly peopled one comprises five Karas only.

20. A Proverty may be divided into *two* or more Enumerators' sections, but no section should comprise parts of *two* Proverties.

21. Fifty loose Forms will also be supplied to each of the Enumerators.

22. The Enumerator will also be supplied with a copy of Instructions for filling in the Forms.

23. Before the 15th Medom, the Enumerator will fill in the heading and the first column of the Returns from the House-Register placed in his hands by the Tahsildar.

24. When his work is done, the Enumerator will stitch up all the forms filled in, and having written the name of the Proverty in which the houses are situated and his own name on the outside, he will send the book thus made stitched to the House-Register by the first convenient opportunity to the Supervisor appointed over him.

25. The Supervisor will test 20 per cent. at least of the Returns, superintending the Enumerator whilst at work. By the 30th Edavom, he must send all the books that remain in his hands to the Tahsildar, whether tested or not.

26. The Tahsildar will, by himself and by confidential Agents, test as many as he can of the Returns.

27. On the 10th Mithunom, the Tahsildar will send back the Enumeration books to the Enumerators, with a view to the final enumeration. It is of the last importance that this distribution should be complete. By the 15th Mithunom, the Tahsildar will hold written acknowledgments of the receipt of the Returns from each Enumerator, and if any are not received, the cause must be immediately ascertained. If by accident, any Enumeration book is lost at this late stage of the proceedings, the Tahsildar must at once proceed to the Enumerators' section concerned, and superintend the final Enumeration.

28. On the 16th Mithunom, the Tahsildar must forward for approval to the Huzzoor Census Office, a list of Enumerators appointed for the final enumeration day in the following Form :—

Return of Enumerators, Karas, Houses, &c. in *Taluk.*

Name of the Enumerator.	His present occupation.	Name of the Proverty in which his section is situate.	Number of Karas in his section.	Names of Karas comprised by his section.	Totalnumber of houses in his section.
1	2	3	4	5	6

29. In towns, each Enumerator is expected to visit not less than 50 houses on the final Enumeration day; and in the mofussil, where houses are more scattered, he will be required to visit between 25 and 40 houses only, he must therefore be supplied with the previously filled in Forms of those houses over which he is appointed. As this is the work of only a single day, all grades of public servants including Division Cutchery Gumastahs, Taluq servants, Proverty servants, Officers of the Police, School-masters, &c., will be entrusted with the Enumeration work. Those whom the Tahsildar has chosen for his Taluk and the Peishkar for his division, must be previously shown the Forms, and the instructions for conducting the final Enumeration. Even intelligent school-boys and respectable private individuals may be appointed for this work; but care should be taken that they full well understand their responsibility. Paid agency should be avoided as much as possible; but if the number of public servants falls short of the required number of Enumerators, even after every available hand has been secured, a staff of paid Enumerators may be entertained. When the work is done, orders will be issued to disburse their wages.

30. It is desirable that on the final Enumeration day, every Enumerator should be accompanied by a belted peon. His work will be to precede the Enumerator and prepare the way for him by giving previous notice of his advent to every house-holder, so that

the Enumerator may pass from house to house with little or no delay. The necessity for this arrangement will be most felt in large Towns. It is therefore hoped that the Tahsildars will make this distribution of peons as complete as possible to facilitate the taking of the Final Census.

31. The Enumerator must bear in mind the detailed instructions given him as to the manner of doing the work of the Final Enumeration day.

32. Some erasures and additions will have to be made in the Enumeration Forms, as specified in the detailed instructions; this must be done in red ink. The required quantity will be supplied from the Huzzoor Office. Tahsildars should make their indents to the Huzzoor.

33. At day-light on the 6th Karkatakom 1050, the Enumerators will proceed from house to house as rapidly as possible with the Forms previously filled up; and correct the totals by the number of people who slept in such house the previous night. On this occasion the names of all guests &c. who slept in the house that night must be entered under the corrected Return of ordinary residents.

34. Enumerators will not be liable to obey any summons issued by a Revenue, Police or Judicial authority between the 23th Mithunom and 10th Karkatakom except in important criminal cases. No other cause whatever must be allowed to interfere with this Final Enumeration.

35. With regard to Chuttrams, Dak Bungalows, Encampments, Cart-stands, Canoes, Boats, Dockyards, &c., the mode of procedure will be indicated in the detailed instructions for the Final Enumeration.

36. This part of the work must also be tested by the Supervisors and Tahsildars.

37. After being thoroughly examined and tested, these Returns and the House Registers must be sent by the Tahsildars in Taluk packages to the Huzzoor Census Office. These Taluk packages must reach the Huzzoor Census Office, not later than the 25th Karkatakom 1050.

38. In Towns, the name of the Town should be added to the Kara, Proverty, and Taluk written at the top of Form No. V.

39. The Superintendents of Jails should undertake the Enumeration of the convicts under their charge. Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates should similarly enumerate those lodged in the local lockups in their jurisdictions. The Subadar will also submit a Return of the sentinels on guard on the night of the 5th Karkatakom. A Final Enumeration is all that is required from them.

40. For thinly peopled tracts, hilly country, jungle tribes, coffee estates, &c., a thorough and searching Preliminary Enumeration alone will be sufficient. No Final Enumeration need be attempted. The Return for such tracts will be prepared in the same Form as No. V; columns for which information cannot be, had may be left blank.

41. The Acting Conservator of Forests will interest himself in the securing of perfectly satisfactory results from this Preliminary Enumeration. He will take an early opportunity of communicating to the Huzzoor the arrangements necessary to Census the hill tribes in his jurisdiction. In time for the Preliminary Enumeration, he will give due intimation to the Tahsildars around him of the portion of the country which he means to Census, and while taking care that no part escapes Enumeration owing to indefiniteness or confusion in the arrangements, he will see that no part of his jurisdiction is *twice* censused, once by himself and again by the Tahsildar.

42. The houseless, wandering and travelling population must be enumerated at the Final Enumeration only. In the case of ships, dhonies, canoes, boats, jails, hospitals, &c., also the Final Enumeration is all that is required, and it can be done by the special officers concerned.

43. The Enumerators, Supervisors, and all concerned in the taking of the Census must remember to enter themselves in the Returns both of the Preliminary and Final Enumerations.

44. 'Yedavagays' or Petty States cannot be omitted from the Census. The Tahsildar of the Taluk will take care to supply such Yedavagays with the necessary number of Forms, Instructions, &c. No paid agency need be employed to census such Estates. The Adigaries, Pillamars and Managers of such Estates must be called upon to render the needful service. The Tahsildar will invite the co-operation of the Yeda Prabhoos or landlords in the securing of perfectly satisfactory results from a Census of their Estates. This work also must be tested by the Supervisors.

45. The Forms I, II, III, IV and V, will be furnished by the Census Office. The Tahsildars should indent for the number they require for their divisions. They should also indent for the necessary supply of quills and red ink.

46. All officers are warned that throughout the whole of these operations, the greatest vigilance and energy will be required, and that any negligence or inaccuracy will be severely visited on those who are responsible for it. At the same time, His Highness the Maharajah's Government desires to observe that the services of those who take a *personal* interest in the matter will be specially recognized.

Instructions regarding the mode of filling in Form No. I.

1. Every Proverticar will prepare a House Register, showing the particulars called for in Form No. I and submit it to the Taluk Supervisor on or before the   day of   1050.

2. A general consecutive number for each sub-division of a Proverty must be adopted in numbering the houses, *i. e.*, each Kara or sub-division of Proverty will begin with No. 1 and end with the highest number of houses in it.

A sub-division of a Proverty is known by the names of Kara, Muri, Deshom, Sheri, Pacuthi, &c. in different Taluks.

3. A Register number must be painted on the prominent door of every house with some durable paint or tar. As uniformity in the material used is desirable, tar must be used throughout; and the required quantity will be supplied to the Proverties.

4. The expense of painting the number of each house door is so small that the householders may well undertake it; and the Proverticars will be instructed to supply the material according to demand. Houses unoccupied and ownerless must be painted at Sirkar cost.

5. The marking on the door must be thus ; **(15)**

6. The same number which is placed on the house door must be entered in the Register under column 1.

7. Most of the houses in this country are known by names. Such names will be given under column 2. Houses having no names will be simply numbered and its number entered in the House Register.

8. Houses may be divided into *three* classes. A house valued at 1,000 Rs. or more will be placed in the *first* class; a house valued between 200 Rs. and 1,000 Rs. in the *second* class; and all the rest will be placed in the *third* class.

9. If a house contains more than a single family, the name of the chief resident in the house must be given under column 6. If not more than a single family, the name of the head of the family will be sufficient. A family consists of all who live under the same roof, and cook and eat their meals together.

10. Unoccupied houses must be numbered and other particulars called for in columns 2, 3 and 4 must be given: but under columns 5 and 6 the word 'empty' must be written across the Form.

11. Pagodas, Churches and Mosques will not be reckoned as houses. Shops which are not used as dwelling places will also be excluded. Out-houses will be considered part of the principal houses and need not be counted separately unless independent families live in such.

12. Avoid as far as possible, entering more than the houses of one Kara in a sheet; that is, let a sheet end with one Kara or two sheets with one Kara, but never mix up the houses of *two* Karas in *one* sheet.

13. Great care must be taken to make the entries as neat as possible.

14. When the houses have all been numbered and registered, the papers must be stitched together with a blank sheet on the outside on which the names of the Proverticar and Enumerators who prepared the Register must be entered. The total number of houses in the Proverty must also be given on the outside to enable the Tahsildars to submit the totals for their Taluks to the Huzzoor at once.

15. On the same day that the House Registers are completed and submitted to the Supervisor of the Taluk. The Proverticars must report *directly* to the Huzzoor stating when the papers were transmitted to the Supervisor, and showing the total number of houses in each Proverty.

16. Within 15 days after the House Registers are received, the Supervisors must transmit them to the Taluk Cutcherry, testing 20 per cent. at least of the entries.

17. The Tahsildar will in his turn test the House Registers as much as he can till he is ordered to send them back for the Preliminary Enumeration.

18. Specimen of a Form filled up is appended for reference.*

Instructions to Enumerators to fill in Form No. V.

1. This Form will be used for the Preliminary and Final Enumerations.

2. The Preliminary Enumeration will commence on the 15th Medom 1050 and must be finished before the 15th Edavom following.

3. With a view to this Preliminary Enumeration, the House Registers must be sent to the Enumerators by the 1st of Medom. When the Enumerator receives, he must send a written acknowledgment to the Tahsildar. During the time he is in possession of the House Registers the Enumerator must take great care of them.

4. With the House Register the Enumerator will receive a number of blank Forms corresponding to the number of houses shown in his Register, together with loose Forms to be used when a single Form is insufficient and the entries have to be continued in another or when the house owners wish to fill up the Forms themselves or when Forms are spoiled by mischance.

* Omitted here, being printed on page 4 ante.

5. Before the 15th Medom 1050, the Enumerators will fill in the heading and column 1 of all the Forms.

6. Every morning on and after the 15th Medom 1050, the Enumerator will proceed from house to house, filling in the Forms. If any house-holder wishes to fill up the Form himself, he may do so, and a loose Form will be given him for the purpose, but in this case the Enumerator must scrutinize the entries and see that no mistake has been made.

7. If any of the houses are unoccupied, the word "empty" must be written across the Form.

8. In column 1, all houses fit for habitation will be entered whether they are occupied or not. Stables and out-houses which are not generally considered houses should not be so entered. At the end of the book an entry should be made of all the empty houses in the village. All houses omitted on any account from the House Register prepared in the months of Makarom and Kumbhom or houses built since that Register was prepared must be numbered and painted with tar and entered in this Form.

Column 2. In this column are to be entered the names of all the males belonging to the house. They must be divided into groups corresponding to the number of families residing in the house. At the bottom of each group a space must be left for strangers, &c. where they will be entered at the Final Enumeration, but the names of passing guests should not be entered at the *first* Enumeration.

9. The object of the first Enumeration is to prepare for the Final Census which is to be taken on the 6th Karkatakom 1050, and to give the authorities an opportunity of seeing that the Enumerators know their work.

10. Accordingly the names of all people who habitually live in the house must be entered though they may be accidentally absent when the Enumeration is made. On the other hand the names of strangers and guests who are only there for a day or two must not be entered as they will be absent on the day of the Final Enumeration. A space must be left at the end of each group for additional names in case any have to be added at the Final Enumeration.

11. A family consists of all who live under the same roof and cook and eat their meals together. If there is more than one family in the house they must be entered one after the other. The names of thirty persons including males and females can be entered in one page of a Form.

12. Servants who habitually sleep within the premises of the house in which they work should be entered in the Form relating to it.

13. In column 3. The age next birth-day as near as it can be ascertained must be entered. Thus children under one year must be entered as aged one. Babies must not be omitted on any account.

Column 4 relates to religion. Amongst Hindus, the entry will simply be Hinduisum—their castes whether Brahmins, Kshatryas, Vysias or Sudras or other sub-divisions of these being given under column 5. Amongst Mussulmans, Sunnee or Shia; amongst Christians, Protestant, Roman Catholic or Syrian. The religion of children will be entered from the dictation of their parents.

Column 5. The caste or class must be given in column 5. If possible, the Enumerator should represent it by some generally known word and not by one of merely local use. Amongst Brahmins, the entry will be either aboriginal Brahmins (Numboory), or Foreign Brahmins. If the person is a European or Eurasian, the word must be entered

in this column. In the case of Mahommedans, the words Lubba, Moplah, Arab, Seik, Syed, Pathan, Mogul should be entered. But with regard to converts from one religion to another, entry under this column is unnecessary.

Column 6. The race or nationality or country of birth should be given in the general terms thus :— English, French, Portuguese, Bengalee, Madrassee, &c. ; when this information cannot be given, the general terms Hindu, Mussulman, &c. will suffice.

Column 7. The occupation should be described by some well known word and not by one of merely local use. If any one has two or more callings, that should be selected and entered which is the most important to him. Persons in public service and clerks, &c. in the service of private individuals or associations should be entered as such. If any one has no calling as will generally be the case with children, the word "none" must be entered.

Column 8. In the case of all persons aged not more than 20, the words "yes," or "no," must be entered in this column to show whether they are under instruction or not.

Column 9. In this column the word "yes" must be entered only if the person can both read and write. If he can only read and not write, or if he can only sign his name, the word "no" must be entered. In cases where the word "yes" is entered in column 8, no entry should be made in this column; but in all other cases it should be filled up,

Column 10. In this column, the names of females are to be entered. As with column 2, this column should be divided into families, and a space for strangers, &c. must be left blank till the Final Enumeration. Care must be taken to keep the groups distinct from each other.

Column 11—Vide Column 3.
Column 12—Vide Column 4.
Column 13—Vide Column 5.
Column 14—Vide Column 6.
Column 15—Vide Column 8.
Column 16—Vide Column 9.

Column 17. In this column, the Enumerator must state how many (if any) of the males and of the females are blind, deaf, dumb, idiots, insane or lepers.

14. The particulars of two houses can be in most cases entered in *one* Form—one house being entered on each page of it. If all the names of a household cannot be entered in one page of the Form, the entries may be continued in a second page of the Form or in a second Form.

15. When the book has been filled up, it must be stitched to the book containing the House Register, and they must be sent to the Supervisor appointed to superintend the Enumerator's work.

16. Specimens of Forms filled up for Eurasian, Hindu and Mahommedan families are appended.

17. The Supervisors will superintend the Enumerators whilst at work and see that they understand the instructions. Between the 15th Medom and 30th Edavom, they will diligently seize every opportunity of testing the entries in the village books sent to them by the Enumerators, and will authenticate the village books in which they have tested 20 per cent. at least of the Returns by their signature. If any Enumerator's work seems to be incorrect, the Supervisor will see that the mistake is at once rectified and that the Enumerator does it all carefully over again.

18. By the 30th Edavom, the Supervisor must hand over all the books which he has received from the Enumerators to the Tahsildar, whether he has been able to go through all of them or not. The Tahsildar will, by himself and by confidential agents, test as many as he can of the Returns till the 10th Mithunom.

19. On the 10th Mithunom, the Tahsildar will send back the village books to the Enumerators with a view to the Final Enumeration. By the 15th Mithunom, the Tahsildar must hold written acknowledgments of the receipt of the Returns from each Enumerator, and if any are not received, the cause must be immediately ascertained. If by accident, any village book is lost at this late stage of the proceedings, the Tahsildar must at once proceed to the Enumerator's section concerned and superintend the Final Enumeration. The Supervisor must also heartily co-operate.

20. The Final Enumeration will take place at day-light on the 6th Karkatakom 1050, (with one exception which will be noticed below.)

21. Enumerators will not be liable to obey any Summons issued by a Revenue, Police or Judicial authority, between the 28th Mithunom and 10th Karkatakom, except in important Criminal cases. In such cases the Tahsildar must make prompt arrangements to conduct the Final Enumeration. No other cause whatever must be allowed to interfere with this Final Enumeration.

22. The Enumerators will proceed with book in hand from house to house. They will be assisted by all the Taluk and Proverty servants.

23. At each house they will inquire who slept in the house the night before, and such and no others except Police peons, Watchmen, &c. who do night duty and return to their houses every morning or members of the household who sleep in their fields must appear in the Return.

24. If any member of the family or servant whose name is entered in the Form has been absent during the night or has died since the *first* Enumeration, the Enumerator must pass his pen through the name (using red ink, which can be obtained at the Taluk Cutchery). If any one who was not there at the first Enumeration has come, his or her name, with the requisite particulars must be added to the rest in red ink.

25. Strangers or guests must be entered with full particulars in the place reserved for them.

26. Every effort must be made to complete the work before sunset, but when there is great trouble, inquiries may be completed next day.

27. It has been stated that there is an exception to the rule that the Final Census is to begin at day-light on the 6th Karkatakom 1050. It is in the case of Chuttrams. Oottuparahs, Inns, dâk Bungalows, Encampments, Cart-stands, Back-water Stations, &c. The Enumerators must proceed to these with loose Forms at 7 P. M. on the night of the 5th Karkatakom 1050, and fill them up by 12 o'clock. The reason of this is that travellers such as frequent these places are likely to move on early in the morning. Care must be taken that no canoe, boat, &c. is reckoned twice. The Enumeration of passengers in Ships, Pathamars, &c. in dockyards will begin at 7 A. M. on the 6th Karkatakom, and be complete before 8 A. M. throughout all the seaport Stations. The Master-Attendant at our seaports will make the Enumeration complete. No unnecessary annoyance to passengers on the plea of censuring them will be countenanced. This work will be undertaken by the Enumerator along with the other work to which he is appointed. The Forms should afterwards be stitched or pasted into the books. The ordinary Forms will do, but the designation of the place should be written at the head, instead of the number of the house, and there will be no need to group the people into families, servants and strangers.

28. In towns, the name of the town should be added to the Kara, Proverty and Taluk written at the top of Form No. V.

29. Enumerators must understand that no work of any kind is to interfere with this.

30. When the work is done, the Enumerators will, as before, after firmly stitching all the Forms in the same book, send them to the Supervisors, and the Supervisors will test them and forward them to the Tahsildars for despatch to the Huzzoor Census Office.

* * *

It will be observed that the Statistical Forms of this State omit the particulars of area and assessment, and the distinction of lands into Government and Inam prescribed for the Madras Returns. The difficulty of supplying correct information in the absence of a regular Revenue survey has been the cause of the omission.

The annexed table shows the number of special hands employed in each Taluk on the Census work and the charges incurred on their account.

Statement showing the number of Enumerators and their remuneration.

No.	Districts.	No. of Enumerators, Supervisors, &c. employed.	Remuneration given.			Censused Population.
			Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Kanayannoor ...	66	940	4	½	93,683
2	Cochin ...	23	972	11	7½	93,901
3	Kodungalloor ...	5	273	0	10	20,397
4	Mukundapuram ...	33	1,444	6	4½	1,14,974
5	Trichoor ...	27	1,239	15	9½	1,01,742
6	Talapilly ...	28	1,236	4	11½	1,10,465
7	Chittoor ...	18	775	10	10½	65,952
	Total...	200	6,882	6	6	6,01,114

There was on the average one Enumerator to every 3,000 of the population, and the cost of the Enumeration per thousand was about Rs. 11½; the corresponding figures for the Madras Census being one Enumerator to every 436 of the population, and Rs. 1-1-0 per thousand. The heavy charge here was due to the employment of paid hands alone in the Preliminary Enumeration.

The Tabulation of the Results of the Census of 1050 M. E. and the preparation of this Report was entrusted to me in Kanny 1051, the services of Mr. Sankunni Wariyar, B. A.,
September 1875,
Deputy Registrar in the Huzzoor Registry Office being placed at my disposal for the purpose.

A Tabulation establishment consisting of three Supervisors and a few Tabulators was organised in the same month, of whom the former were paid by the month and the latter by the amount of work done as checked and passed by the Supervisors. The preli-

minary arrangement of the schedules according to Provertics and Deshoms (Villages) was effected with the aid of the Tabulation staff. The disposal of the records of the Taluks of Mukundapuram and Trichoor was much simplified by the care of the Tahsildars, while the schedules of Cochin and Cranganore arrived in some disorder in loose bundles and dilapidated packages.

The Tabulation for the Provertics was executed by the Supervisors from the Deshom Forms returned by the Tabulators, and this work was examined and copied fair by the Deputy Registrar, who immediately superintended the work of the Census Office.

The cost of Tabulation is shown in the following Statement :—

Statement of Cost of Tabulation.

Persons employed.	Rate of remuneration.	Remuneration paid.			Remarks.
		Rs.	A.	P.	
3 Supervisors ...	Rs. 5 to 6 each ...	171	10	2	Fixed pay by the month.
1 Masapaty ...	Rs. 3½ ...	37	12	11	
Tabulators ... 10 in average attendance ...	2 to 8 annas for 200 houses tabulated.	586	14	2	On the results system.
	Total ...	796	5	3	

The statements of expenditure above given do not include the stationery, printing cost and other contingent charges, which may be fixed at Rs. 2,300 and odd, making the total cost Rs. 10,000 nearly.

Besides the sum so disbursed, there was levied a sum of Rs. 1,748-8-2 from the well-to-do-inhabitants to defray the cost of numbering the houses.

The imposition of this rate created amongst a few illiterate villagers, an apprehension that the Sirkar wanted to impose a new tax, per individual or family, but it was quickly dispelled and called forth little opposition. The fear however was not altogether unwarranted by the previous annals of the country. In the Native States, a capitation-tax on the lower orders was in former times resorted to as a last resource, in the same way as the Income-tax in British India used to be. The Madras Census cost that Government a net Cash expenditure of Rs. 1,85,524, exclusive of the special remuneration paid to the Reporter.

With all the desire for detailed accuracy evinced by the enlightened head of the administration, there is some reason to suspect that the Enumerators have done their work in a perfunctory manner. Several of my friends, who are the heads of their families, have told me that their schedules were filled up without their knowledge. In filling up the columns of the schedules headed Religion, Occupation and Caste, special inquiry has not generally been made to ascertain the *sub-divisions.* To enable the Sirkar to prescribe the precise sub-divisions of Caste, Occupation and Religion to be required in future Census Returns, I have noticed the principal ones in the body of the Report.

It may be useful to add a few remarks as to how the work of a future Census including Tabulation may be simplified and the schedules rendered more comprehensive of useful information.

1st. The "free and independent men" or Pramanakars or headmen who are intimately acquainted with the local population of the villages might be more intimately associated with, so as also to operate as a check on the Enumerators by being required to sign the schedules likewise.

2ndly. The direction of the whole work should be vested in a single official who can give a reasonable share of his time and energies to the subject, and who is eventually expected to draw up the Report on the Census.

3rdly. The particular form of the Tables to be eventually compiled should be published beforehand, so that the Enumerators may know how minutely to fill in the schedules of houses.

4thly. The preliminary work of numbering and enumeration may be avoided by the following arrangement which is contained in Mr. MacGregor's report on the Census of the Malabar district.

"All the Amshom (Proverty) officials should be called upon to keep a register of houses in their respective Amshoms, showing (1) the name of the Amshom; (2) Deshom; (3) nature of the house, that is one or two storied, tiled or thatched and built of stone or mud; and (4) the name of the occupant or owner. The book should be bound with blank sheets, so that the Amshom officials may include any houses that may be newly built, and exclude those that may have fallen to ruins."

5thly. The total of males and females in each house and each village should be added up by the Enumerators themselves after the final enumeration, as the faintness of the ink used to mark the absent and to make other corrections is not unfrequently a source of mistake, when the schedules come to be tabulated in the Central office.

6thly. Additional columns should be opened to denote the conjugal condition in regard to females: (a) the present condition, whether married, single, or widow; (b) the number of children.

It is impossible now to give in regard to this state such particulars, doubtless most interesting and instructive, as the earliest ages at which marriages are contracted, the latest ages at which connubial bliss continues to be shared, the proportion of births to marriages, &c.

SECTION II.

AREA, DISTRICTS AND POPULATION.

The following table shows the number of Proverties, Deshoms and Houses, and the total population, with averages of the same for each district, from which it will appear that the Mukundapuram district stands first in area and in population; Chittoor though second in area, yet sixth in population; Talapilly, third in area and second in population; Trichoor, fourth in area and third in population; Kanayanoor, fifth in area and fifth in population; Cochin, sixth in area and fourth in population; and Kodungaloor forming a separate district out of courtesy to the pensioned Rajah, last in area and in population. Districts 1 to 4 in the Table, forming the southern division, contain 53·7 per cent. of the population and the northern or Trichoor division comprising the three other districts 46·3 per cent.

Satement showing the number of Proverties, Deshoms, & Houses and Population with averages of the same.

No.	Districts.	Area.	No. of Proverties.	No. of Deshoms.	No. of houses.	Population.	Average No. of houses to a Proverty.	Average No. of houses to a Deshom.	Average No. of persons to a house.	Average No. of persons to a Deshom.	Average No. of persons to a Proverty.	Average No. of persons to a square mile.
1	Kanayanoor ...	80¾	5	93	19,167	93,683	3,833	206	4	1,007	18,736	1,160
2	Cochin	62¾	5	59	18,759	93,901	3,751	317	5	1,591	18,780	1,496
3	Kodungaloor ...	18¾	1	7	4,317	20,397	4,317	616	4	2,913	20,397	1,087
4	Mukundapuram ...	418¼	9	137	22,406	1,14,974	2,489	161	5	827	12,774½	274
5	Trichoor	225	8	169	18,578	1,01,742	2,322	109	5	602	12,717¾	452
6	Talapilly	271	9	164	20,404	1,10,465	2,267	124	5	673	12,274	407
7	Chittoor	285	4	24	13,737	65,952	3,434	572	4	2,748	16,488	234
	Total ...	1,361½	41	653	1,17,368	6,01,114	2,862	179	5	920	14,661	441

In respect to density, the order of the districts is Cochin, Kanayanoor, Kodungaloor, Trichoor, Talapilly, Mukundapuram and Chittoor; and the less dense the district the more of forest land it contains. Chittoor has a large extent of low jungles of teak trees, and Trichoor, Talapilly and Mukundapuram of hills and forests.

There are 20 Proverties above the average density of 14,661 persons for a Proverty, of which Ernakulam containing the modern capital of the same name is the most populous and possesses 28,803 inhabitants, Cochin containing the ancient capital comes next, having a population of 26,833 souls, and Trichoor embracing the most celebrated and centrally situated town in the state ranks fourth, being behind the Nettoor Proverty by 1,359 and the Cochin Proverty by 4,528 persons.

The total population of 601,114 souls may be divided into 103,378 families or 535,191 individuals who speak Malayalam, 7,295 families or 33,628 individuals who speak Tamil, 2,700 families or 15,113 individuals who speak Konkani, 2,494 families or 9,905 individuals who speak Telugu, and 1,532 families or 7,277 individuals whose vernacular is some other language as Canarese, Hindustani, Portuguese, &c.

The Malayalam race is descended from a very ancient branch of the Tamil stock of Southern India as proved by the affinity of the languages and by the accounts of the peopling of these parts of the coast. The differences in their customs and institutions; as for instance in the position of the tuft of hair or pigtail on the head, and in the manner of dressing, conspired with the character of the country to keep the cousins apart for several centuries. The facilities of intercommunication, and the allurements of waste lands, trade and office have however in later times brought in a large influx of Tamulians who form a little more than 5, p. c. of the population. The Telugus are chiefly of the Ottar Caste, who almost monopolise the cooly work on the roads and in clearing the waste lands. The Konkans first appeared as traders, but gradually under the encouragements afforded by the Rajahs settled in the coast Taluks. Their disregard of the prohibition against sea-voyages and non-observance of some of the coventionalities of the Caste organisation have lowered them in the estimatiom of the Natives, so that the two Hindu races have neither common baths nor common temples.

Of the subjects of the Census, 8,678 or about 1 per cent. are returned as foreigners by race or domicile of birth or both, and consist of 4,929 Malayalees, 2,303 Tamulians and 1,446 of other languages.

Classified according to religion, the population consists of 4,26,922 Hindus, 32,497 Mohammedans, 1,40,265 Native Christians, 152 Europeans and East Indians and 1,278 Jews. Of the Jews, all except 31 families, comprising 150 persons, speak Malayalam in their houses.

Both the Christians and Mohammedans are the greater part of them of mixed descent, in which the Hindu or aboriginal element predominates. The non-absorption of the Low Castes into Hindu society and the rather oppressive treatment they receive on this coast have induced large numbers to embrace Mohammedanism and Christianity. The Higher classes of Hindu society are beginning it is hoped to open their eyes to the questionable wisdom of ill-treating those who are at one with them in creed and national feeling; and who would otherwise never go over to swell the ranks of those who profess a different religion and are subject to Trans-Indian influences.

In reviewing the Table given in the introductory section of the results of the different Censuses taken in the country, it is impossible not to be struck with the great and continuous increase in the numbers of the people. The augmentation has been 29 per cent. for an interval of 16 years between the first and second Censuses, 27 per cent. for the second period of 13 years, 11 per cent. for the third period of 8 years, 49 per cent. for the fourth period of 8 years, and 170 per cent. for the whole interval of 55 years between the earliest and latest Enumerations.

The density of population here is contrasted below with that of the principal states and territorial divisions of the world :—

	Countries.	density per square mile.
1	Oude	468·06
2	Belgium	451·50
3	*Cochin*	441·51
4	England and Wales	389·30
5	North West Provinces	378·13
6	Netherlands	290·84
7	Bengal	269·33
8	United Kingdom	259·55
9	Italy	237·81
10	Madras	226·19
11	British India	200·70
12	Germany	193·36
13	France	178·82
14	Switzerland	175·22
15	Punjab	172·51
16	Ireland	169·51
17	Austria Hungary	158·50
18	Bombay	130·40
19	Denmark	122·64
20	Chinese-empire	113·44

The two great enemies of population in India are Famine and Cholera. The former has not been known here for the last 50 years, but the latter carried off several thousands of persons in its last visit in M. E. $\frac{1040}{\text{A. D. } 1865}$ and has made itself very painfully felt in some districts this year also (1051 M. E). Speaking without reference to these contingencies, we may say that the average rate per cent. of annual increase for Cochin is 1·86, and that the population doubles in about 40 years.

The stimulants to increased production are strong of course with a rising population, and there is no doubt that the supply of the necessaries and comforts of life in Cochin will keep pace with the increasing numbers.

The population of the world is said to consist of 816,915,200 Heathens, 6,216,700 Jews, 105,688,000 Mohammedans, and 334,754,000 Christians, making a total of 1,263,573,900. And comparing this small bit of the earth with the whole merely to have an impression of its smallness, we find that Cochin is inhabited by ·047 per cent. of the human race, ·027 per cent. of the Heathens. ·025 per cent. of the Jews, ·03 per cent. of the Mohammedans, and ·042 per cent. of the Christians.

SECTION III.

HOUSES.

The two-fold division of houses in this state according to their structure and according to their value is exhibited in the statement subjoined :—

Statement showing proportion of the several descriptions of houses.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Class I, under 200 Rs.				Class II, under 1,000 Rs.				Class III, above 1,000 Rs.				Total.			
		Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.
1	Kanayannoor	...	31	147	178	...	5	1,283	1,288	...	6	14,095	14,101	...	42	19,125	19,167
2	Cochin	...	107	312	419	...	43	1,354	1,397	...	131	16,812	16,943	...	281	18,478	18,759
3	Kodungalloor	...	1	39	40	...	3	330	333	...	...	3,944	3,944	...	4	4,318	4,3[illegible]7
4	Mukundapuram ...	...	30	131	161	...	7	576	583	...	...	21,663	21,663	...	37	22,369	22,406
5	Trichoor	...	77	155	232	...	26	730	756	...	188	17,402	17,590	...	291	18,387	18,678
6	Talapilly	...	51	118	169	...	7	591	598	...	9	19,628	19,637	...	67	20,337	20,404
7	Chittoor	...	151	48	199	...	148	322	470	...	500	12,568	13,068	...	799	12,938	13,737
	Total...	...	448	950	1,398	...	239	5,186	5,425	...	834	1,06,111	1,06,946	...	1,521	1,15,847	1,17,368

It will be seen that there is not one good terraced building in the country, and experiments made in that direction both by the Sirkar and the ryot have not proved so successful as to obviate the necessity of a tiled or thatched roof for the protection of the terrace itself against the heavy monsoons. The number of tiled buildings is also inconsiderable, being but ·15 of the total of houses.

Tiled roofs were confined almost to temples and palaces till about 50 years ago, but the accumulation of savings since then and frequent accidents by fire have led to the displacement of the old fashioned mud-built and thatched residences in the main streets of the principal towns by substantial tiled houses. The villagers are however still partial to straw, and the leaves of the cocoanut and the palmyra, which are procurable abundantly in the country and are supposed to have the advantage of moderating the temperature within. The outlying district of Chittoor possesses the largest number of tiled houses, because regular streets of Brahman houses are most numerous there.

The tiles used in these parts for the houses of the richer classes and the temples are generally flat and long, and compare in appearance very favorably with the pan tiles more common on the east of the ghauts. Another feature in tiled houses which distinguishes this coast from the Coromandel, is the presence of timber rafters instead of the bamboo : the reason of this is probably that the description of bamboo growing in the Cochin forests is unsuited to support a heavy roof under the conjoint action of the rains and the white ants. Even in thatched houses there is comparatively a great outlay of timber in these parts.

The total of houses is 1,17,368, and the total area being 1,361½ square miles, the number of houses to each square mile is 86·2. In some of the Provinces of British India the ratio is as given below :—

1.	North-West Provinces	78·12
2.	Oude	74·06
3.	Bengal	46·62
4.	Madras	45·15
5.	Punjab	39·37
6.	Bombay	26·15
7.	Central Provinces	17·00

In the preceding section it appeared that Cochin had for its area a greater number of inhabitants than many highly favored countries. It would now appear that it has also the greatest number of houses per square mile, when compared with several of the British Provinces of India.

The average number of persons to a house is 5·12, the proportion rising to 5·47 in Trichoor and falling to 4·72 in Cranganore. The Oorakam Proverty in the Trichoor Taluq and Mundatthikode in Talapilly have an average density of more than 6 per house.

In the last Census of England and Wales, it was observed that there were about 12 families to 10 houses at an average, or that out of every 1,200 families, 200 had to share a house with at least one other family. Such a condition of things is very rare in these parts, but the accommodation in a large number of cases is very inadequate for the number of inmates composing one undivided family. A general improvement in the style of the buildings is taking place every where, and will be perhaps accelerated if the existing tax or seigniorage on building materials be suspended for a few years.

The dwellings of the Native Christians and Jonaga Mohammedans are often used also as shops or bazars with all the disadvantages attending such a combination in a moral and sanitary point of view. And the density of the population too often rises in proportion to the inferiority of the houses amongst these classes particularly.

In this country broken up except for a few miles along the coast into an infinite succession of hills and valleys, it is not to be expected that any towns of magnitude will spring up. The cultivated valleys and the streams and canals traversing them are the natural receptacles of the sewage of the houses and the refuse of the streets, and render the introduction of Municipal institutions unnecessary for purposes of Drainage and Conservancy. For purposes of levying Local contributions, for Sanitary improvements, Maramut works, Educational establishments and so forth, the present Revenue division of the country into Proverties seems to be adapted well enough.

The plain architecture of the domestic habitations of the people is no index of the state of the art in the country. In carpentry and sculpture the workmen of Cochin are able to compete with the best of their class in other parts of India, as the construction and embellishment of many of the religious buildings go to prove. But in the matter of decorative designs, it must be confessed that the artists of the present day lack the originality of their forefathers.

SECTION IV.

PROPORTION OF SEXES.

In the southern division of this state, the males out-number the females. The sexes are at par in the Talapilly district of the southern division, and the female element preponderates in the remaining Taluks. The general percentage for the whole state is 98 females for 100 males.

The disproportion is partly owing to many persons leaving their families in their own country and settling temporarily here as traders, cultivators, servants, &c. But there is no need of special causes to account for any such disproportion in this country; for the observed law in Europe of an excess of females is not found to hold good as we approach the equator and particularly in India.

In the British district of Malabar there are 100 males to 99 females, but in Coimbatore 100 to 101. There may be perhaps a definite ratio between the sexes, taking all nations, or a particular race, or a particular zone, but it is clear that adjoining Taluks do exhibit contrary proportions. And the reason in all cases of want of uniformity instead of being climatal, seems to be the physiological law that the relative age of the parents determines mainly the sex of the issue; i. e., where the father is much older than the mother, the greater number of births is male, and *vice versa.*

In India the difference between the ages of the husband and the wife is greater than in Europe, and there is greater mortality in after life among the females, than among the males. Hence the general rule is, as observed, in favor of male preponderance.

The follwing table shows the proportions of the sexes amongst the different religions and in the several districts:—

Number.	TALUKS.	Hindus.			Mohamedans.			Native Christians.			Europeans and Eurasians.			Jews.			Grand Total.		
		Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Fem. to 100 M.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Fem. to 100 M.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Fem. to 100 M.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Fem. to 100 M.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.
1	Kanayannoor ...	30,676	29,556	96	2,341	2,112	90	14,579	13,937	95	53	40	75	193	196	101	47,842	45,841	95
2	Cochin ...	25,098	23,842	87	2,129	1,955	91	20,418	19,639	96	17	...	...	374	429	114	48,030	45,865	95
3	Kodungallor ...	7,962	7,048	88	2,255	2,155	45	542	435	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,759	9,638	89
4	Mukundapuram..	39,923	39,831	99	2,556	2,443	95	15,078	15,058	99	...	...	...	49	36	73	57,606	57,368	99
5	Trichoor ...	37,329	37,950	101	1,399	1,361	97	11,683	11,930	102	18	21	116	1	...	...	50,430	51,312	101
6	Talapilly ...	44,187	44,864	101	3,745	3,625	96	7,141	6,913	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,673	55,392	100
7	Chittoor ...	28,994	29,672	102	2,234	2,187	93	1,396	1,466	105	3	...	...	...	...	...	33,627	33,325	102
	Total ...	2,14,169	2,12,753	99	16,659	15,838	95	70,837	69,428	98	91	61	67	617	661	106	3,02,373	2,98,741	98

SECTION V.

THE AGES OF THE PEOPLE.

The rule of observed statistics is supposed to be that the numbers of each quinquennial period decrease gradually with advancing age. But that division has not been adopted here. It is more natural to consider the stages of human life as (1) childhood under 7 years, (2) boyhood under 13, (3) youth under 21, (4) manhood under 41, (5) age under 61, and (6) old age above 60. The first takes in 21·5, the second 15·4, the third 15·8, the fourth 31·8, the fifth 12·5, and the sixth 3 per cent. of the population of Cochin.

The following table shows the proportion of each sex, living at different ages in the different races to 100 persons of all ages.

All ages.	Hindus.			Mohamedans.			Christians.			Jews.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
0—6	10·7	10·2	20· 9	11·7	11·2	22· 9	11·7	11·6	23·3	12·2	9·8	22·
6—12	8·	6·9	14· 9	8·6	7·3	15· 9	8·6	7·7	16·3	6·8	6·6	13·4
12—20	7·8	8·2	15·10	8·	8·6	16· 6	7·5	7·9	15·4	7·2	9·	16·2
20—40	16·	16·2	32· 2	15·8	15·3	30·11	15·5	15·2	30·7	13·5	15·9	29·4
40—60	6·4	6·4	12· 8	6·	5·2	11· 2	6·	5·7	11·7	7·1	8·1	15·2
Above 60	1·3	1·9	2·12	1·2	1·1	2· 3	1·2	1·4	2·6	1·5	2·3	3·8
	50·2	49·8	100	51·3	48·7	100	50·5	49·5	100	48·3	61·7	100

Persons between the ages of 20 and 40, i. e., in the most vigorous period of life, are every where most numerous. Amongst the Hindus, the fair sex appear to be a little in excess of the males at this period, and amongst the Mohammedans and Christians the proportion is in the contrary order.

The general proportion is observed more or less approximately by the Hindu, Christian, and Mohammmedan classes of the population. But among the white races, the Jew finds with difficulty bridegrooms in the local market and the European or Eurasian eligible spinsters.

Up to the age of 12, the boys are stronger numerically than the girls, being 1,15,228 against 1,06,299, between 12 and 40 the scales are turned, the proportion being 1,41,172 against 1,45,229, and for 45,973 men above that age there are 47,215 women.

Judging from the proportions disclosed by the Census figures already stated, it would appear that the number of births of boys is greater than of girls, but that in performing the pilgrimage of life, more females survive the turn of life than males.

There is no register of births and deaths kept by authority in this State, and I have already recommended; "Having once taken such details at great expense, it is advisable to arrange for keeping a regular official record of the movements of the population till the next Census." "The next arrangement" after keeping a register of houses in the Proverties "is to provide for the recording of births and deaths, of emigrants and foreigners, and of any remarkable development of the population in any part of the country; for which purpose a small but permanent competent staff may be entertained at the Huzzoor to keep duplicates of those registers and make notes of the alterations in the numbers of the people from the periodical report of the Proverty officials. This staff will be able to supervise future Census works much better than a number of untrained supervisors who may be appointed temporarily on the spur of the occasion."

SECTION VI.

RELIGION.

It has been elsewhere remarked that the sectarian element has not been carefully entered in the returns of the State, and that the Cochin Hindus are less divided by sects than their brethren of the other parts of the Peninsula. The essential features of the main systems of religion and of the principal sub-divisions are noticed below in accordance with the views of the most enlightened members of each.

HINDUISM (Chiefly from Manu.)

The God of the Hindu is "He whom the mind alone can perceive, whose essence eludes the external organs, who has no visible parts, who exists from eternity, even He the soul of all beings whom no being can comprehend."

"From the substance of that Supreme Spirit are diffused like sparks from fire innumerable vital spirits which perpetually give motion to creatures exalted and base." He manifested Himself in the beginning in the form of Brahma, the great forefather of all embodied spirits who derived the materials for the creation (namely, the five elements and the individual soul) of the universe from God himself and produced Manu, from whom mankind are named, the Gods, the Rishis, and the Petris and the whole assemblage of stationary and moveable beings.

The four pure Hindu Castes represent the original stock of the human family, gifted with the Sanscrit speech and the Vedic revelation; for the preservation of the purity of which the Brahman priesthood was consecrated at the very commencement.

"When Brahma reposes, embodied spirits endued with principles of action depart from their several acts, and the mind itself becomes inert; and all become absorbed in that Supreme Essence whence they originally came. At the close of his night of a thousand Chaturyugams, Brahma awakes and awaking, exerts his intellect and re-evolves the whole creation."

The holy rites of Hinduism have for their object the propitiation of the gods and the manes and the removal of the seminal and uterine taints. "Teaching and studying the Scripture (or honoring the clergy who so teach and study) is the sacrament of the Veda, offering cakes and water, the sacrament of the manes, oblation to fire, the sacrament of the deities, giving rice or other food to living creatures, the sacrament of spirits, and receiving guests with honor, the sacrament of men."

"By the vital souls of those men who have committed sins in the body reduced to ashes, another body composed of nerves, with five sensations, in order to be susceptible of torment shall certainly be assumed after death."

"Souls endued with goodness attain the state of deities, those filled with ambitious passions, the condition of men; and those immersed in darkness, the nature of beasts; this is the triple order of transmigration."

Some extraordinary men have obtained favor in the sight of God without the medium of the gods and the ceremonial rites, but by the much shorter and at the same time infinitely more difficult process of Gnyanayogam as distinguished from the Karmayogam of ordinary life. These feel and realize the truth of the following stanzas of Manu :—

"It is he who pervading all beings in five elemental forms, causes them by the gradations of birth, growth and dissolution to revolve in this world until they deserve beatitude, like the wheels of a car."

"Thus the man who perceives in his own soul the Supreme soul present in all creatures, acquires equanimity towards them all and shall be absorbed at last in the highest essence, even that of the Almighty himself."

God manifested himself originally as the preserving principle of Vishnu and the destructive principle of Siva, as well as in the *creative form* of Brahma. These manifestations as contemplated by or made known to wise men are preserved in the Dhyana-slokams of Hindu prayers and represented in the sculptures of the temples.

The representation of God and the gods in statues and colors is defensible on the ground that it is an artistic attempt to picture to the sense of sight what the preacher may depict in words addressed to the ear. The object represented may be sometimes a human being who specially favored by superior beings, has done much to benefit his species, so that his memory deserves to be perpetuated. They were not common men, mere duty-doers, like those whose statues have been unveiled in modern times. The reason that non-Hindus have for perpetuating memories in this way exists with the Hindus of course, only all the stronger for their belief that the man himself still lives to appreciate the honor done him, though by reason of the comparative fineness of his new body he is invisible to the sight of men living on this earth.

To criticise the exaggerated language employed in praise of the gods or the heroes is a perfectly legitimate thing, but not so the wholesale condemning of the spirit of the institution of Idolatry itself. The Hindu devotee when he impiously exalts minor beings to the supreme station, indulges in sentiment and enthusiasm very much like the chivalrous knight who would maintain the unseen lady of his love, as the most beautiful in the creation, at the point of his lance.

The period of the origin of the temples and the sects in India, though long anterior to the age of the convents and the crusades in Europe, was very similar to it in creating a literature of miraculous exploits and other practical results. Outraged piety and sceptical reason sometimes went to the other extreme of apostacy in protesting against the exaggerations of Idolatry and of hereditary merit, and have given rise to the schisms known as Buddhism and the Jaina faith.

The Hindu sects are known as (1) the *Saivaites* who worship the destructive power personated in Siva above all the other manifestations of the Supreme One, and who are most numerous in the extreme south and west of India ; (2) *the Vaishnavites* who assert that the Preserver is Brahm ; himself and before and above the other persons of the Trinity ; (3) *the Adwaitas* who do not draw any lines of difference between the persons of Vishnu and Siva, but worship them as equal and one, and recognise the caste system as the cheapest and most efficient way of preserving purity of race and of religion ; (4) *the Lingayets* or followers of Basava who are now almost confined to Mysore, and who ignoring the Trinity and caste distinctions altogether and wearing the Lingam or the image of Siva as the one god, may be called the Puritans of the Siva religion ; and (5) *the Ghaitanya* sect of Vishnavites, as infatuated in favor of Vishnu as the Lingayets in favor of Siva and represented in the south by the few Satani families on the eastern coast.

The Buddhist and Jain heresies deny the divine origin and infallibilty of the Vedas, while according to these writings and the orthodox Pantheon the respect due to their intrinsic merits. They also reverence certain holy men, whose claims have not met with approval from competent judges of the Brahmanical community and believe less in faith and knowledge than in endless transmigrations for Supreme bliss. The Jains while calling themselves Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Vysias according to their several hereditary pursuits, permit indiscriminate intermarriages among all three.

Just as Civil wars and religious persecutions peopled the vast continent of North America with refugees and dissentients, so the Buddhists and other schismatic Hindus were probably forced out of India to colonise or conquer Eastern and Western Asia (Manu, Chapter X., 43 & 44). "The following races of Kshatriyas by their omission of holy rites and by seeing no Brahmans, have gradually sunk among men to the lowest rank Paundrakas, Odras and Draviras, Kambojas, Yavanas and Sakas, Paradas, Pahlavas, and Chinas, Kiratas, Deradas and Chasas."

Mohammedanism has had its cradle in Arabia among tribes closely related to the Jews. It is named after Mahomet who flourished in the 28th century of the present Hindu Era, and who while admitting the inspiration of Moses of the Jews, and Christ of the Christians, claimed the highest excellence as prophet to himself, and inculcated a system of rituals and social rules called the Koran as the religion derived in personal communion with God. According to Doctor Cornish "The religious divisions of the Mohammedans are simple. They are classified as Soonees, Shiahs and Wahabis. The *Soonees* regard themselves as the only orthodox followers of the prophet. They insist on the supremacy of Mahomet over all created beings, and acknowledge the succession of Abu Bekir, Omar Oosman and Ali as the first four Caliphs or successors of Mahomet. The *Shias* dispute the succession of the first three Caliphs, and acknowledge Ali alone as the rightful successor. They reject certain traditions favored by the Soonees and insist on the authority of the Koran alone. The *Wahabis* are chiefly puritans of the Soonee sect." Abdul Wahab, the son of a petty Arab chief of Nejd, founded the last mentioned sect towards the close of the last century.

"The Mohammedans of Southern India are in great part an aboriginal people. During Mohammedan rule, forcible conversion was not uncommon, and to this day proselytsm is going on amongst the lower orders of society. It is especially active in Malabar, where the out-castes of the Hindus are numerous and treated with the utmost contumely by the superior castes. Conversion to Mohammedanism in their case means a distinct advance in the social scale."

The Jewish Religion or Judaism is contained in the first part of the Bible called the Old Testament by the Christians, but which is still fresh with the Jews, they having rejected the divinity of Jesus, who is the subject of the New Testament. The Jews are still waiting for their Messiah. They are one of the eldest branches of the human family, and practice with the Mohammedans the right of circumcision. They preserve race purity as jealously as the Hindus by avoiding intermarriages with other tribes even of the same religion.

There are no sects amongst them; the "Black Jews" so called, being simply a mixed race, descended from the natives of the soil and converted to the Jewish rites and observances. The essence of Judaism is that the Jews are the elect of God for his special favors. While it communicated to the Mohammedans the rite of circumcision, this religion

handed over to the Christians the doctrine of an original sin derived from the first parents, supposed to have lived in the 7th century before the Kaliyugam of the Hindus.

Christianity recognises God as the Creator and moral Governor of the universe. Man, the last formed, and most highly endowed of all his creatures, rebelled and sinned. And God unable in his justice to let sin go unpunished, and knowing also that man was unable to effect his own redemption, sent his Divine Son, who as Jesus Christ, became incarnate to suffer death for the sins of mankind, and in his life and person to be their example and Saviour. The death and resurrection of Christ took place about 1840 years ago, or in the 3rd century of the Hindu Era.

Christianity does not inculcate a belief in any Government by superhuman intelligences subordinate to the Supreme God, but brings man into immediate relation to God, revealed in three persons—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. It denies the universal existence and the transmigration of the soul while inculcating its immortality, maintains that there will be a resurrection of the dead, and believes that there is a heaven of happiness prepared for all saved by faith in the merits of Jesus Christ's sacrifice, and a hell of punishment for those who reject the salvation offered by God.

Christian sects.—Christians are divided into several churches and sects; of these the most important are the Roman Catholic, English and Syrian churches. The Bishop of Rome called the Pope, is the head of the Roman Catholics, who acknowledge him to be the Vicar of Christ. When the English church repudiated his pretensions to universal authority in the churches, and protested against certain errors which had crept in, her members were termed Protestants, and this name has since been extended to all other churches, such as those of Germany and America, who hold the same views in doctrine and regarding the Pope's authority.

Over the Nazarines or Native Christians of the Syrian Church, the Patriarch of Antioch holds sway who has always been independent of the throne of St. Peter. The rest though calling themselves Nazarines, are either Catholics or Protestants. The Archbishop of Verapoly holds jurisdiction over a part of the Romo-Syrian and Latin Christians and the other portion, but more particularly the Catholic Christians of the coast are under the spiritual control of the Bishop of Cranganore, or as he is often styled Vicar-General of Malabar. This Prelate is nominated by the Archbishop of Goa. The Protestant Christians belong to the English and German Missions.

The following statement taken from the Madras report, shows the castes of Native Christians in that Presidency :—

Brahmans	3,697
Kshatriyas and Shanars	5,100
Trading Castes...	38,191
Sudras of upper divisions	1,69,592
Sudras of lower divisions	56,272
and out-castes	239,462

It is not possible thus to classify the Christians of this State; as, at the suggestion of the British Resident, the Sirkar was pleased to order the omission of the caste of the converts in the Census Schedules.

The subjoined table shows the number of religious edifices in each district of the State :—

Districts.		Hindu temples.	Mohammedan mosques.	Christian churches.	Jewish synagogues.
1. Kanayannoor	...	194	12	28	2
2. Cochin	...	77	20	34	4
3. Kodungalloor	...	34	6	1	1
4. Mukundapuram	...	291	6	23	...
5. Trichoor	...	324	5	24	...
6. Talapilly	...	362	8	22	...
7. Chittoor	...	114	8	7	...
Total	...	1,396	65	139	7

There is thus one temple for 332 Hindus, one mosque for 501 Mohammedans, one church for 1,010 Christians, and one synagogue for 182 Jews.

Pramanakars or headmen of the villages in this state are appointed from all sections of the people to protect their interests on the one hand, and to assist the Sirkar on the other in the revenue, police, and supply departments. At the end of the Census year they stood as follows in the several districts.

Districts.		Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.	Jews.	Total.
1. Kanayannoor	...	128	10	77	0	215
2. Cochin	...	60	8	111	2	181
3. Kodungalloor	...	15	8	1	0	24
4. Mukundapuram	...	261	8	106	1	376
5. Trichoor	...	368	2	71	0	441
6. Talapilly	...	364	8	39	0	411
7. Chittoor	...	70	2	11	0	83
Total or for the State	...	1,266	46	416	3	1,731

There is a tendency to regulate the number of representatives of each creed so as to bear the same definite proportion to its aggregate strength. And a Cochin Simon de Monfort may find here the nucleus of a democratic assembly.

The true cosmopolitan spirit would seem to be fostered best by Hinduism, which bases the salvation of the sinner on his own merits and tolerates all rival doctrines as marking the stage of moral and intellectual culture attained by the holders of those doctrines.

"In this Native State" writes Dr. Day, "Europeans obtained the first permanent settlement in India; amongst this people the Arab and Moplah dwelt in peace and traded in amity; and here the New St. Thomas's Christians, the Romo-Syrians, the Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews have obtained an amount of freedom of discussion unaccorded to them in some more civilised countries."

Logical minds of the stamp of the late John Stuart Mill have exploded the idea of an Almighty *and* All—Good being *Himself,* morally governing the universe. To use his words "the notion of a providential government by an omnipotent being for the good of his creatures must be entirely dismissed." "It is not too much to say that every indication of Design in the cosmos is so much evidence against the *omnipotence* of the Designer. For what is meant by Design?" Contrivance, the adaptation of means to an end. But the necessity for contrivance, the need of employing means, is a consequence of the limitation of power. Who would have recourse to means if to attain his end his mere word was sufficient? The very idea of means implies the means have an efficacy which the direct action of the being who employs them has not."

Philosophers headed by Darwin have discovered such intimate affinities between species as are adverse to the belief which derives each species from a separate pair directly created by God. And astronomers have a profound conviction of the habitability of more worlds than this earth, and of the infinite divisibility of matter susceptible of more spiritual and glorious organisations than the human.

All these truths and more while shaking to the foundations the historical creeds are only confirmatory of the from—time—immemorial premises of Hinduism; which consider God as the source of matter and spirit only, and less potent and benevolent beings as the immediate governors of the world, and which recognise primordial types of the existing species, and genera in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

A list of the principal Hindu temples of Cochin is given below:—

Name and situation of the place.		Income.	
		In grain, paras.	In money, fanams.
1 Vadakunathan Pagoda,	Trichoor.	250,000	...
2 Sri-Kurumba Bhagavadi Pagoda,	Kodungalloor.	...	79,502
3 Kudalmanikam Pagoda,	Irinjalakuta.	37,673	67,312
4 Erattappan Siva Pagoda,	Perumanam.	40,000	12,000
5 Siva Pagoda,	Tirvanchakulam.	13,000	12,100 puthans
6 Amma Tiruvati Pagoda.	Oorakam.	18,000	2,000

This Chapter may be closed with Statistics regarding the comparative criminal character of the different religionists.

Number of criminals.	In the Jails on the final Enumeration day.	Convicted in the Census year.
Hindus ...	153	381
Mohammedans ...	34	48
Christians ...	63	179
Jews ...	0	1
Total ...	250	609

Considered with the total population of each of those classes, the percentages of criminals convicted in the year are respectively ·08, ·14, ·12 and ·08. The Caste Hindus would appear to greater advantage of course if the low castes should be judged by themselves.

SECTION VII.

CASTE OR CLASS.

Table No. VII shows the division of the people into castes or classes, by which term should be understood the sections of the community distinguished from one another by certain social usages or historical associations, which generally create a spirit of exclusiveness, often going to the length of forbidding intermariages and even common meals. Some of these distinguishing features are given in the follwing paragraphs of this section. The table on the next page shows the proportion which each division bears to the total population of the state and of the creed under which it is included.

The Brahmans are the priests of the Vedic Religion, and the students of science and theology, and as such are relieved under the caste system from the necessity of earning money by ordinary muscular exertion. The progress of their mental labours under the circumstances was astonishingly rapid, and when all the world beside was sunk in ignorance and barbarism, the Hindus shone as the possessors of a perfect logic, grammar and metrical lexicography; and of a literature the most copious and melodious.

The Bombay Census Reporter gives this very sensible origin of the Brahman caste. "In the life of the world there must have been a time, a happy time when man was his own priest, and offered his own sacrifice, but as intercourse extended, the necessity for these religious ceremonies must have become more frequent, and the rites themselves more complicated. And with this there must have been a corresponding difficulty in remembering when a particular formula was to be said or an attitude changed, or an act done, and hence the necessity for a class who would make these their special study."

The charitable institutions which serve out a scanty fare just enough to prevent the Brahman from starving are maintained in respect to the Sacerdotal character and in the spirit of fostering talent and morality. While clergymen of other Churches tax whole nations and even alien nations for their support, or draw handsome salaries from Mission funds and the like, the Aryan priesthood are content with the scanty and occasional presents (rarely exceeding four annas when given by wealthy families) of their own community in recognition of prayers and ceremonies offered up in the holy and ancient Sanscrit form for the prosperity of the givers. And further, the chief merit of the Brahman is *that he alone is competent to suffer for the sins of others*. The gifts he receives and the ceremonies he dictates, are frequently related to the transfer for the sins of the giver to the receiver who has need of all the austerities and prayers, and pilgrimages prescribed to him to get rid of his accumulated sins. The atonement of Christ and the atonement of the Brahmans seem to be essentially the same in idea.

Dr. Hunter in his work on Orissa, where the Brahmans are numerous as labourers without any distinct occupation, infers that the Brahmans have been in past times manufactured out of the inferior castes. The inference is scarcely legitimate, for the dignity of labour as such is well appreciated by the Brahmans, who if need there be are as ready to put forth to work their *arms, thighs and legs* as well as their *head*.

So also Dr. Cornish mis apprehends the Hindu character when he complains of the Brahmans "leaving these (Police and Military) duties to their European rulers and to the various Sudra-castes of the Hindus and to the Mohammedans."

☞ *Vide line* 5, *para.* 1, *page* 32.

No.	Name of caste or class.	Proportion to 100 of the creed.	Proportion to 100 of the Population.	Total number.
	Brahmans.			
1	Malabar ...	1·2906	·9166	5,510
2	Tamil ...	2·1559	1·5311	9,204
3	Others ...	1·5641	1·1107	6,677
4	*Kshatriyas* ...	·1691	·1202	722
5	*Vaisyas* ...	·0536	·0380	229
	Sudras-Upper.			
6	Ambalawasy ...	1·1342	·8056	4,842
7	Malabar ...	24·3869	17·3200	104,113
8	Tamil ...	4·0080	2·8465	17,111
9	Others ...	5·1445	3·6537	21,963
	Sudras-Lower.			
10	Neithukaran ...	1·0536	·7483	4,498
11	Kushavan ...	·4851	·3445	2,071
12	Veluthedan ...	·5859	·4160	2,501
13	Kshavrakaran ...	·6027	·4280	2,573
	Low-Castes.			
14	Kallashary ...	·3610	·2563	1,541
15	Marashary ...	2·8972	2·0578	12,370
16	Eeezhuvan ...	41·8156	29·6982	178,520
17	Cheruman ...	12·2920	8·7301	52,477
	Mohammedans.			
18	Ravuthan ...	11·1303	·6018	3,617
19	Jonaga moplah ...	80·0750	4·3290	26,022
20	Patany ...	6·1483	·3324	1,998
21	Others ...	2·6464	·1431	860
	Christians.			
22	Nasrani-moplah ...	99·8918	23·3342	140,265
23	Europeans and Eurasians...	·0071	·0017	10
24	East-Indians ...	·1011	·0236	142
25	*Jews* ...	100·	·2126	1,278
				601,114

The answer to this is simply that the Brahmans are not a distinct race, but only that part of a race who are burdened by the consensus of Hindu opinion, with a particular set of functions, and will not enter into unnecessary and unpriestly competition with the rest of their fellow-subjects in fields of labour which these have similarly appropriated and can effectually perform. It is not every body's business to be a soldier or a constable, any more than it is to be a carpenter or an engineer.

The Brahmans wherever they may be living can be identified by their Gotrams or descent from the Rishis, and to prevent the deterioration of the issue by intermarriages within the same Gotram, such connections are prohibited as incestuous. The names of some of the Gotrams are:—

1. Kaseapa	7. Batharayana	13. Bhargava
2. Bharadwaja	8. Agasthya	14. Parasara
3. Vasishta	9. Jamadagni.	15. Kanvantha
4. Gauthama	10. Capi	16. Mythreya
5. Viswamitra	11. Kousikas	17. Angirasa
6. Athreya	12. Strivatsa	

The Brahmans are as a body strict vegetarians. If in the Vedic period they ate flesh and drank spirits, their respect for animal life and sober sense can only be said to have increased with their numbers and their influence in society. Dr. Cornish remarks that "in large towns and amongst the younger men who are impatient of the trammels, caste imposes upon them the use of strong drinks is becoming common." The guilt of this as well as of the scepticism of the age is traced to the proper party by Revd. E. R. Baierlein. "The responsibility of the increase of the vice of drunkenness is generally supposed to lie upon the Government alone, which by introducing the system of renting the exclusive manufacture of liquor has rendered the preparation of spirituous liquor not only legal but universal. But, though there is a great deal of truth in this, there is in my opinion, another factor, which is also, and I maintain even more, to blame for the prevalence of drunkenness. I mean example; whilst the lords in the land consume beer, wine and brandy in enormous quantities, it follows that the subjects soon regard drinking as a portion of civilisation, in the culture of which no one is willing to be left behind.

BRAHMANS MALABAR.

The Azhuwanchery Tamburakal is viewed as the chief of the Namboories, though he possesses no distinct jurisdiction over them. In the scale of precedency, the *Adhienmars* or the descendants of eight principal families who once ruled Kerala, hold the first place. Paad is a title bestowed on superior rank, sanctity or learning; those who have performed the Cotrani are termed *Akkitiripaad;* skill in the office of Priest-hood obtains the appellation of *Bhattathiry,* while those who have achieved the sacrifice of Yagam merit the title of *Chomadiripaad* and enjoy the privilege of wearing large gold ear-rings; the learned in the Vedas *Sandies* or officiating Priests; and there are Sanyasees of various appellations, ranks and shades of difference, though such a life does not here imply the observance of any very inconvenient austerities.

The Numboories are not split into Sects, each deity having an equal share in their homage; nor do their opinions or practice except in some frivolous observances differ from the Brahmans of the other coast. They have no *agragarams,* nor do they ever live segre-

gated ; but loving retirement, they court the seclusion afforded by the vallies of the interior. Their *illoms* large and commodicus canopied in foliage and seated on the banks of some river or stream, breathe an air of undisturbed repose and evinces a considerable share of affluence.

Some are employed in the performance of religious offices, but the greatest part indulge in indolent repose, and if an easy voluptuous life with nothing to ruffle its uniformity be happiness, they enjoy a large share of it. Though holding familiar intercourse with other Brahmins they will not intermarry with them. Polygamy is not uncommon, as the eldest son of a Numboory family alone marries ; a restriction imposed probably to prevent the diminution of dignity by the increase of numbers, or that of wealth, by too minute divisions of the property : should the eldest son have no issue, the second marries and so on till the object be attained.

In consequence of this custom the females often enter into wedlock at a very advanced age, or die in a state of celibacy, but so tenacious are they of their observances, that the corpse undergoes all the ceremonies of marriage ; an Arria Putter performing the part of the bridegroom in those posthumous nuptials. Numerous daughters are considered a misfortune, their dowry and other necessary expenditure consuming a large share of the family property. Nothing can exceed the precautions taken by Numboories, to seclude their women from the gaze of profane eyes. Guarded with more than Moslem jealousy, their nearest relations are interdicted communication with them ; even brothers and sisters are separated in early age. The women are known by no other term than *antharjanam* or Agatamar, which may be translated 'the concealed,' and their seclusion is more strict than that of a cloister. If venturing to some neighbouring temple, rolled in cloth, fortified by a large umbrella, and preceded by a female servant, who commands the absence of all intruders, they escape the view of the curious. Their costume except in being somewhat less scanty, differs in nothing from that of the Nairs ; the privilege of wearing gold bracelets being the only peculiarity in their ornaments.

Nambidy, Moosada and Elayatha are inferior castes of Numboories.

BRAHMANS—OTHER CLASSES.

It is unnecessary minutely to enumerate the various other classes of Brahmans that resort here. The Embrantiries from Tulunad (S. Canara) and Putters from Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Coimbatore are the most numerous. The latter are collected in Samoogha Madoms, which serve as a point of union, and are scattered throughout the country. Each individual attaches himself to one ; thus forming little communities or corporations. Each madom has generally some funds of its own, but the numbers belonging to it contribute to its support, and the property of any of them who may die without heir intestate, devolves to it. Some of the foreign Brahmans remain permanently, but their abode in most cases is temporary. Ambitious of office, they often attain it, but are generally seen performing some of the minor duties of religion, and meaner ones in choultries and households. Nearly half however are merchants trading in cloth (of which they once had the exclusive privilege) and grain. The Embrantiry has some amiable qualities, and is by no means remarkable for the enterprise that distinguishes the Putter. They are often employed to officiate as priests in the minor temples.

The number of persons classified in the Census returns of the Madras Presidency as Brahmans, show the proportion to the whole Hindu population (28,863,978) to be 3·7 per cent. for the whole presidency, 13 in South Canara ; 6·9 in Ganjam ; 5·8 in the Godavery

district; 7·2 in the Kristna; 4·9 Nellore; 3·6 in Chingleput; 1·9 in South Arcot; 6·8 in Tanjore; 2·7 in Trichinopoly; 1·8 in Madura; 3·5 in Tinnevelly; 1·6 in Coimbatore; 1·5 in Salem; and from 2·3 to 3·6 in the remaining districts. Here there are 21,391 Brahmans.

There is apparently a superabundance of religious guides, but excluding the females and children and the great majority who are not trained to officiate as such, the country is not really overburdened with priests and parsons. In Russia there is one priest to each 323 souls; in France to each 235; in Italy to each 143; in Spain to each 54; in England and Wales to each 718, and in the United States to each 879.

THE KSHATRIYAS.

A rather original conclusion of Doctor Cornish respects the Kshatriya Caste, of whom he says that "the only extinction which happened to them probably was that of gradual amalgamation with the races already in possession of the country. We find in the Mahabharatam the five Pandyan (Pandava) brothers of a kingly race taking one wife between them, and it is tolerably certain that warriors from a distant country brought to India but few women of their own tribes." On the strength of this logic, the extermination of the Kshatriya race by Parasurama, recorded in the same book which has given him the fact about the Pandavas is dismissed as a fiction. It was the conceit and caste pride of the Kshatriyas however that led to the breach between them and the great Brahman, and the supposition is not fair that they coalesced with the aboriginals hated by all the castes and particularly by the Kshatriyas, whose laurels were won in attacks on the aboriginals.

Again, if one wife among the five Pandavas argues the paucity of caste females, what is the inference to be drawn from their father and grandfather having had two wives and from Kshatriya kings of much earlier times as king Dasaratha having had three wives? of course the redundancy of females of the caste. The warriors from the distant country of whom the doctor's remarks are true, are the British in India and not the Aryan Kshatriays who have always been in India only. The revival of the Kshatriya families after the dreadfully exterminating wars waged amongst themselves and with the great Parasu Raman was effected by the connection of the Brahmans with their fair who were on account of those wars all the more numerous. The Royal families of Cochin and Kodungalloor belong to the Kshatriya caste and thus preserve their pure blood.

Of the Kshatriya class in Native Cochin, the most eminent are called Tambans. Tirupad denotes those of lesser dignity, and the Samander class comes next. Their general character and customs resemble mainly those of the Nairs. The Kshatriyas abstain from animal food, aspire to consideration from the number and variety of their ablutions and religious observances, and emulate the Brahmans in their love of learning and meditation and habits of cleanliness and discipline.

The Kshatriyas in Southern India number 190,415 and form 0·6 per cent. of the population. In Cochin there are 722 of this tribe of the Aryans.

HINDU VYSIAS.

There are scarcely any Vyisas in this state. In the Madras Presidency 714,712 or 2·4 per cent. of the Hindu population have been returned as Vysias or rather as traders.

SUDRAS.

The Ambalawasies hold rank at the head of the Sudras in Cochin and, though numbers of them are engaged in agricultural pursuits, are generally dedicated to the service of the temples. They are of various denominations ; the Chakiyar performs as dancer in the Koottha—ambalams of the pagoda, the employment of Pooshpagan or Nambiar consists in collecting flowers to decorate the Idol, the duties of the Pisharoty and of the Wariyar are of a similar character, and the Maran and Kurup compose the chief musicians belonging to the pagoda.

The Nairs may be considered as constituting the soul of the population. They are split into various classes. The Vellaimah hold the first rank, who are only seen in the more northern parts where the Kiriyathil class are also more generally found. The Illacurra applies more particularly to those who were attached to the house of a Numboory. The Pandamangalam, the Tamulpandom and the Pallichan are other classes of Nairs.

The Velutthedan and the Velakatala are washermen and barbers. The Callutu Nair or Velloor are empirics, the Tabary merchants, and the Odatu Nairs boatmen.

There are four principal classes of artificers, silver-smiths, braziers, black-smiths and carpenters, who constitute (though separate in themselves) a distinct body, and are the lowest rank of Malabar Sudras, if they may not be classed with the low castes. Minor sub-divisions might be added, for each of the above orders are still further graduated and discriminated by various shades. It must be observed however that those belonging to each particular class are by no means confined now to the vocation which their designation would seem to point out, but which must be generally considered as rather serving to denote a distinctive rank than indicating an occupation. This remark it will be seen is alike applicable to the several divisions of artists. The males will eat (and with them the circumstance is important) with those belonging to their own caste, though somewhat lower than them in rank, but they do not carry their condescension very far. But the females are quite inexorable on this point, and in many instances even decline using the vessel that has been touched by a person of inferior (however slight the difference) order.

The higher orders of Nairs are known under the collective term of Maudum or Prabhukamars—designations under which are comprised various others ; the most common being Karta, Elayatam, Kymul and Menavon. These ranks are hereditary, were often bestowed on merit, but more frequently obtained by purchase. Proprietors of land are always known by the title belonging to their estate, or rather its designation is invariably used as a prenomen.

The state of society among the Malabar Sudras is in some measure peculiar to it. At least the economy of a Nair family differs from that of almost any other people in the world.

A family here consists of a mother and her offspring and their descendants in the female line, at the head of which is the eldest male member called Tarawattil karanaven. The women pass through the religious rites of marriage just in the same way as all other Hindus, but they are united then to a symbolical husband and not to a particular individual.

Avoiding the miseries of widowhood on the one hand, and of the legal restraints imposed by the stronger sex of "coverture" and "conjugal rights" on the other, they live in a state of free love in the domicil of their origin. The freedom of choice and of divorce may be liable to abuse, but many a man is wont to make the concubine the companion of his life, and to treat her and the issue with unfailing kindness as if the law and the church had sanctioned the alliance and placed the woman's person and property at his exclusive control.

The superiority of the Malabar Sudras over their cousins of the other parts of India is undisputed, whether in respect to make and complexion, or intelligence and manliness. This is clearly traceable to the comparative freedom and independence of the females and their association with the Brahmans.

Another advantage of the Marumakkatayam system is seen in the happy state of union amongst the brothers and sisters, which preserves the family property from division for successive generations. To use the words of a novelist, the chemical affinity which began in the cradle and strengthens with every year of life is not here dissolved by the introduction of that third element which makes of the brother a husband, while the new combination casts out the old sometimes in a disagreeable effervessence. Now-a-days some unreasoning prejudice seems to be setting against it, which is doubtless due to the influence of the adherents of the rival system; and parents too often contrive to make provision for their children at the expense of the peace and comfort of their own tarawads.

The Tamil and other Sudras follow Makkatayam. They are seen as traders, artificers, cultivators, peons, &c., are darker as a body than the Malabars, and differ from them also in wearing longer cloths and crowding jewels about the head, nose and the ears. For further particulars, the reader is referred to special works on the customs and manners of the Hindus.

HINDUS: LOW-CASTES.

The Choganmars or Eluvars are not of the Sudra tribe, but out-castes or aboriginals possessing so much of Hindu blood, that the two cannot be distinguished by features in the plain country. To the south, this class is known as 'Shanars', to the north, as 'Teans', denominations carrying with them, but slight shades of distinction, and all may be considered as applicable to the same race. According to the legends, they are the descendants of seven damsels, of whom the god Agni became enamoured on the banks of the Saone. They are found throughout the country, but in large numbers along the coast, performing in fact the chief horticultural labours of the cocoanut plantations and employed in the various manufacture of the products.

During late years, this class has been raised in some measure from the state of degradation, in which they were held by the abrogation of the *oolium* or forced labour and many vexatious restraints. They are allowed to hold lands and gardens, and constitute the principal portion of the under-tenantry, paying a rent that allows a margin of profit however small. There are some distinctions of rank among them. Each village has a *Tundan* or principal of its Eluvar population. The office is hereditary, attended by some privileges, and exercises a domestic authority which is extended over all the lower classes. To it belongs the investigation and decision of all controversies connected with caste, expelling

from which, and imposing small fines is the limit of its power. The *Tundan* presides at all ceremonies, but the *Paniken*, a character of subordinate dignity, is more particularly their priest, his spiritual aid being necessary on all such occasions, while their secular exertions are directed to the education of the village youth.

The Kaniyans and Panans are merely divisions of the Eluvar tribe, the former deriving the appellation from the science of divination, which some of their sect profess. The Kaniyan fixes the propitious moment for every undertaking; and hysterical affections being supposed to be the visitation of some troublesome spirit, his incantations are believed alone able to suddue it. Numbers are employed in making the chuttrees or parasols so generally used here, the manufacture belonging peculiarly to them, but agriculture is their more ordinary pursuit, as it is also that of the Panans. This class claim equality with the former one, and from it are taken the musicians of the inferior order, but to this profession they add that of players, and pretend to a knowledge of medicines and the occult sciences. The Panans differ from all the corresponding classes in being married, and in the children in every instance belonging to the father.

The numbers of the Shanar Castes in the Madras Presidency are 1,664,862 and constitute 5·7 per cent. of the Hindu population. But their distribution is very unequal. In Malabar, Canara and Tinnevelly they are most numerous, constituting 32·3, 18·1 and 18·1 per cent. respectively.

The tradition amongst the southern Shanars is that they came originally from Ceylon, which indeed is the last mentioned aboriginal kingdom in Sacred Sanscrit history.

HILL TRIBES.

The second division of low-caste Hindus and who may be called the real aboriginals of India are the hill tribes, and agricultural serfs.

A few wild mountaineers share amongst them the whole of the hilly parts. It is difficult to fix their total, but they are numerous and divided into several distinct tribes, who have little intercourse with each other; but their character is similar, or only distinguished by minute shades. It partakes of the rude wildness of their hills, but is in no instance ferocious. Though living in clans they know little of that union and attachment that belongs to such an association. Each society has its petty chief. Their mode of life too is every where the same, subsistence being chiefly derived from the spontaneous produce of the wilderness through which they roam; the spoils of the chase (of which they often rob the Chermer) yields a precarious addition, and the collection of the hill products affords the means of obtaining the few coarse luxuries suitable to their taste.

Wicker works (made from the bamboos) in which they are very ingenious is the only art they practice; of migratory habits they move about in small hordes, and necessity alone leads them to the inhabited parts where no inducement could persuade them permanently to remain. In their rambling tours they carry a staff or pike, a knife stuck in the girdle, and sometimes bows and arrows; for they have no fire arms. A basket slung at the shoulders, contain some few necessary utensils; and followed by their dogs and women, the latter loaded with the younger children, they wander from one place to another as caprice or convenience may dictate.

Their huts are soon erected often on rocks or trees, a security against tigers and elephants and their fellow occupants of the woods with whom they share or dispute possession. Their dress only differs from that of the Nairs, in covering the upper parts of the person with an abundance of cloth; but it is an equivocal benefit, cleanliness being in this instance sacrificed to decorum; as convenience is to ornament, in encumbering the ears with pendants and loading the neck with countless strings of beads. These mountaineers have acquired the usual Hindu lineaments, except the *Cowder,* whose flatted nose, robust make, dark complexion, occasionally curly hair, and large white teeth filed into the form of a saw (some other classes of hill people observe a similar practice) give them an African appearance, though their features are by no means so harsh. They inhabit the Kodashery and the Nelliampathy hills, and engage themselves for hire in the cardamom and other forests, whose productions they alone can collect.

PREDIAL SLAVES OR CHERMERS.

Predial slavery was common to a considerable portion of the Western Coast, but its extent throughout this principality was comparatively greater, and the prejudices of the people render the degradation it entails more complete. Those subject to predial bondage are known under the general term of Cherumakkal (children of slavery) though slavery has been abolished for some years. The Cherumakkal or Cherumars are attached to the glēbe, and treated with a capricious indifference. Personal chastisement is not often inflicted, and though they may experience little sympathy in sickness, they are not wholly left to nature, nor abandoned when they become incapable of active labor.

The Cherumakkals are only employed in agriculture. They live in hovels situated on the banks of fields, or nestle on the tree along their borders, to watch the crop after the toils of the day, and are discouraged from erecting better accommodation, under the idea that if more comfortable they would be less disposed to move as the culture required. Their labors are repaid in grain—three measures of paddy to a man, two to a woman and one to a child being their least daily wages.

The external distinctions of the predial slaves are subject to great varieties; they are sometimes remarkable for an extreme darkness of complexion, whose jelly hue approaches that of an African. They are divided into several distinct classes, marked by some peculiarities. The Vaituvans (literally hunters) or Kanakens, are ranked high and prized for their superior fidelity and tractability. They are expert boatmen and often employed in the manufacture of salt.

The Polayens constitute much the largest number of the predial servants, they are split into three classas: Vullava, Kumaka, and Moonry Polayens, each baser than the other.

The Parriars also form a very considerable number of the slaves, and are reckoned so very vile, that their contact would entail the most alarming contamination. There taste for carrion has doubtless caused this prejudice. The death of a cow or bullock is with the Parriars the season of Jubilee; unlike some of the other castes of Cherumars, they do not connect themselves with their kindred, but as with the Vaituvans, the children are the property of the father's master. They are ingenious in wicker work and are capable of great labor, but in point of value and character are greatly below the Polayens.

The Vetans and Ullaters are the least domesticated of the predial slaves; they are employed in cutting timber, making fences, guarding crops, but decline to give or are prohibited from giving any aid in the other rural labors. The former claims a superiority; but the existence and subsistence of both is indescribably miserable. They use no cloth, a verdant fringe of leaves strung round the loins being their only covering. A dark complexion, restless glance and exuberance of hair, give them a wild appearance.

The Naidees are the lowest of the low castes and present a state of society not seen in any other part of India. Wild amidst civilized inhabitants, starving amongst cultivation nearly naked, they wander about far from the villages to the low hills in search of a few roots for their subsistence; but depend more on charity, in soliciting which they surprise the traveller by their clamorous impetuosity.

MOHAMMEDANS.

The Jonaga Moplah or Ravuthan constitute an important and valuable part of the population; the former are found generally in the vicinity of the coast, the latter (of whom numbers are emigrants from the *Tamil countries*) are more in the interior. Many of the last class lead a sort of migratory life sharing their residence between this and the other coast with which their mercantile habits lead them to keep up a constant intercourse.

The Jonaga Moplah were at first of foreign lineage, being descended from the first Arabs whom commerce attracted to Malayalam. But now they are almost Hindus in person, and in point of character unite many or nearly all the vices of both. To the violence that too often characterises the professors of their faith, they add a patient inveteracy and dissimulation, ready to conceal, and prompt to execute its purpose. They are much disposed to traffic, but not averse to agriculture, are intelligent, indefatigable, and unscrupulous, and are gradually rising on the supineness of the other classes. Stubborn and turbulent, they require to be held with a strong hand; but, though troublesome, their superior perseverance and industry render them productive subjects.

The Lubbays constitute 16·7 per cent. and the Mapillahs 32·7 per cent. of the Mohammedan population of Madras where they number respectively 312,088, and 612,788 souls.

As to the few Patan Mussulmen found in the country, they chiefly reside in the Southern districts and are of the most part the descendants of a body of Patan sepoys that swelled the military rabble retained by the latter princes of Travancore, rather disposed to arms than arts. A more peaceful rule has reduced them to a considerable degree of indigence. The term Patan is applied to denote Mohammedan of Afghan descent, or descendants of Kut-budien and his followers, and the returns for the Madras Presidency show the total number of Patans at 70,943.

As a rule all classes of Mohammedans shave the head, keep their wives in seclusion, marry a plurality of wives if rich, and observe certain fasts and ceremonies in honor of Allah or their prophet; the less hybrid the race the more do the forms of their fasts and ceremonies approach the Hindu style.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The Nasranies are superior to many natives of India who profess Christianity and are of a mild tractable disposition. Ignorant but susceptible of improvement, they are gradually being admitted to the full rights of citizenship with the Hindus to whom their dress and manners bear already the closest approximation.

Whatever may have been the condition of *the early converts*, the descendants at present rank below the Nairs equally in estimation as in property, and they are not subject to the humiliation that so often attaches to the profession of Christianity in Asiatic countries.

There is little to indicate the gradations of society amongst them. *Tarakan* is a distinction conferred on a few of the principal men, but the rank carries with it no authority and but little influence. Their domestic ceremonies need only be incidentally noticed. *As with the Tamil Sudras* the rights of filiation are fully acknowledged amongst them; and the women are free from any sort of restraint, a singularity belonging almost peculiarly to this part of India *but showing from what classes the early converts were drawn.* Like the Numboories the bride must bring a dowry which forms an important preliminary in every connubial treaty; for passion has but little influence in dictating the union.

The exterior distinctions amongst the native Christians are subject to much variety, but carry with them few traces of the mixture of a foreign origin: they are generally of a better stature and a more coarse and robust form than the Nairs, nor do we scarcely ever among the women observe the delicate features and flexible figure common to them. Some few of the more opulent however are extremely fair and have a fine and more than ordinary marked expression of countenance; but cleanliness does not hold a place amongst their virtues.

The men generally go bare-headed; their black luxuriant but greasy lock floating to the wind or tied in a knob behind. The female costume is more decorous than that of the Nairs, although they display no reluctance to copy their nudity. It consists of a cloth (white is the invariable color) wound round the middle, fixed in several folds at the hip and reaching to the knees. The person is concealed by a jacket on which some finery is occasionally lavished by embroidering the seams; it falls loosely below the waist, the sleeves covering the arm to the wrist. They often however dispense with this garment for a less cumbersome vesture. Necklaces of venetians, a cross, and silver rings round the ankle compose the ornaments of the more wealthy.

JEWS.

The Jews both white and black are confined to the Cochin and Kanayannoor districts. The Census Offices have not observed the distinction between them. The customs, forms of prayer, &c., are the same with both. Their principal feasts are the Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles. But the two races do not intermarry nor make use of the same synagogue. On ordinary occasions the Jews wear a white cotton skull cap, jacket, waistcoat and trousers. The Jewesses have lately taken to very sparsely made gowns of silk or linen or chintz, but some years ago their costume was very different and not so well adapted to the climate.

The manner of their chant and prayer, their respect for the sacred books, their funeral observances, their desire for sons in preference to daughters, and the betrothal of their girls before puberty, are suggestive of their once close connection with the Hindus. In respect to the rite of circumcision, the shaving of the head (with the exception of the one lock left in front) and the burial of the dead, they seem to have departed from the early civilisation of the Hindus.

SECTION VIII.

OCCUPATION.

The classification of occupations has been adopted from the British Indian Tables. Children are included among the unproductive classes, and the infirm and sick are often unproductive.

The agricultural population has not been, as they ought to be, entered in the schedules in their division into proprietors, tenants, and laborers. The total number is 107,329 constituting 17·852 per cent. of the muster roll. The percentage in England and Wales is 7·30, in America 15·36, in Russia 86, in Italy 77, in France 50, in Spain 25 and in Holland 16.

The Military constitute 1 in 1,500. The figures for some of the nations of Europe are 1 in 98 for Germany, 1 in 128 for Italy, 1 in 127 for Russia, 1 in 150 for Austria, and 1 in 212 for England. Supposing that Cochin required to have a military defence equal to England's, it saves by its feudatory relation the cost of maintaining a force of 6 in every 1,500 men of the population or of about 2,500 men. But these 2,500 men would have been enlisted within Cochin Territory if they belonged to the Rajah, and it is to be wished in the interests of the people that the paramount power would draw the recruits for the imperial army in some recognised proportion from the several protected States.

For a State with such a small area and land revenue as Cochin, has scarcely coming up to some of the large *Taluks* in the Madras Presidency (Tanjore has over six lacs of land revenue, and Kahdri over 1,400 square miles) ; it is really astonishing what a number of offices has grown up here with numerous hands in each. The following statement shows the religion and caste of the principal officers and their monthly pay :—

		Rupees.
Dewan	Hindu Sudra	1,000
Dewan Peishkar	Hindu Brahman	350
Huzoor Serishtadar	Hindu Sudra	100
Dalaway	Hindu Brahman	60
Valia Samprathy	Hindu Sudra	65
Dewan's Secretary	East Indian	200
Manager	Do.	100
Translator	Hindu Sudra	50
Head Accountant	East Indian	50
Treasury Cash-keeper	Hindu Sudra	60
Huzoor Registrar	Do. Sudra	100
Deputy Registrar	Do. do.	50
Director of Public Education and Head Master, High School	European	650
Second Master	Do.	250
Matriculation Class Master	Hindu Brahman	80
Preparatory do.	Do.	70
Master of Class IV A	Hindu Sudra	60
Do. IV B	Native Christian	60
Do. II	Do.	50
Head Master, Trichoor District School	Hindu Sudra	80
Do. Cochin do.	Native Christian	50

		Rupees.
Chief Engineer	European	550
Supervisor, *S. D.*	East Indian	180
Do. *W. D.*	Do.	130
Overseer	Do.	75
Supervisor, *E. D.*	Native Christian	130
Head Surveyor	East Indian	100
Manager, Chief Engineer's Office	Do.	75
Conservator of Forests	European	300
Assistant do.	East Indian	70
Supt. Cardamom Plantations	Do.	125
Do. Teak Plantations	European	50
Principal Medical Officer	Do.	241
Apothecary	East Indian	180
Assistant	Do.	95
Tutor to the Princes	Do.	250
Assistant do.	Hindu Brahman	65
Cochin Tahsildar	Hindu Sudra	60
Kanayannoor do.	Do.	60
Kodungaloor do.	Do.	50
Mukundapuram do.	Hindu Brahman	70
Trichoor do.	Do.	70
Talapilly do.	Hindu Sudra	70
Chittoor do.	Do.	60
Police Ameen, Nemmaray	Hindu Brahman	30
1st Judge, Appeal Court	Hindu Sudra	650
2nd Judge do.	European	550
3rd Judge do.	Hindu Brahman	350
Registrar	East Indian	150
Head Writer	Native Christian	50
First Judge Zillah Court, Ernakulam	East Indian	300
2nd Judge, do. do. do.	Native Christian	200
First Judge, Zillah Court, Trichoor	Hindu Brahman	300
Munsiff of Ernakulam	Do.	150
Acting Munsiff, Ernakulam	Hindu Sudra	100
Munsiff, Irinjalakuta	Do.	70
Do. Trichoor	Hindu Brahman	70
Do. Watakanchery	Do.	70
Do. Chittoor	Do.	70

Besides the Dewan there are 4 Public servants who are drawing no less than Rs. 500, of whom 3 are Europeans and 1 is a Native. There are 10 officers who draw Rs. 200 or more, of whom 7 are Christians and 3 Brahmans. Of the Christians 3 are Europeans, 3 Eurasians and 1 is a Native Christian. Of those drawing not less than Rs. 100 there are 7 Christians and 4 Natives. Of the Christians 6 are Eurasians, and 1 is a Native Christian, while the natives belong 3 to the Sudra and one to the Brahman community.

Of *pleaders* there is one in this State to each 4,553 of the population, against 1 to each 653 in England and Wales, 1 to each 946 in America, one to each 1,970 in France, one to each 2,700 in Belgium, and one to each 12,000 in Prussia. For purposes of appeal from the decisions of the district Courts there is only one pleader for 13,661 of the inhabitants. Though every man is not presumed to be a suitor in the first instance or in appeal, still considering that the litigious character of the natives of India is fully shared by the subjects of the Cochin State we should think that the Bar might be strengthened in the proportion of 1 pleader to 2,000 persons. There seems to be an impression that the Bar exists for its own good, and that the Judges are bound to secure the members a decent income by regulating the number of practitioners. This is totally opposed to the principle of instituting the Vakil's examination. If every person can legally be his own pleader, and there is no doubt about this, he is also competent to risk his case on the advocacy of any one in whom he has confidence. The only justification for limiting individual choice is that a clever and trustworthy set of men should be brought to the notice of the public who will devote themselves to the profession and be summarily amenable to the Bench for their conduct. This is done by simply admitting all who satisfy certain tests, excluding all who do not satisfy the same, and removing those who are found to misbehave.

The strength of the Police Force in the Madras Presidency consisted on the 31st March 1875 of 21,939 constabulary exclusive of the Inspectors and Superior officers. In Cochin the strength consists of 215 men. The proportion of force to population is 1 to 2,795, against 1 to 1,580 there; that to area 1 to six square miles against the same, and as to cost the rate is $\frac{1}{8}$ anna per head of the population against $1\frac{5}{8}$ annas. It is desirable to increase the Police Force and to organise it better with a head constable or *modelpair* for every six men and above all to train the men. I am a British subject and have formed a comparative estimate of the worth of the Police here and there, and am strongly of opinion that the Police should not be placed under any other control than that of the Taluk Magistrate nor invested with the power of *inquiring into cases by remanding the prisoners*. But I am very much for forming a central corps of probationary Police men who should be taught Police duties and practice some athletic exercises, and from whom vacancies in the force should be filled up as they occur. In regard to the other occupations I must leave the Tables to tell their own story as I have already exceeded the limits I proposed to myself for this section.

The table on the next page shows the principal occupations in the country and the number engaged in them :—

No.	Name of occupation.	Total number engaged.	Proportion to 100 of total population.
	Professional.		
1	Government Service	1,882	·313
2	Military	501	·083
3	Learned	841	·139
4	Minor Professions	2,302	·382
	Domestic.		
5	Personal service	3,150	·524
	Commercial.		
6	Trade	18,333	3·049
7	Conveyers...	517	·086
	Agricultural.		
8	Cultivation	54,279	9·029
	Industrial.		
9	Dress	755	·125
10	Food	14,688	2·443
11	Metals	3,736	·621
12	Construction	6,701	1·124
13	Books	110	·018
14	Household Goods...	2,538	·422
15	Combustibles	140	·023
	Indefinite and Non-productive.		
16	Laborers	52,371	8·711
17	Property	679	·112
18	Unproductive	20,257	3·371
19	Others	1,15,754	19·253
20	Religious service...	2,839	·472
21	Women	2,98,741	49·700
	Total...	6,01,114	100

The classification of the occupations has been adopted from the reports of British India.

Occupation.

1 includes all paid servants of the Sirkar, except the Military.

2 The Military (above excepted).

3 Medical men, lawyers, vakeels, astrologers, musicians, actors, astronomers, pundits.

4 Village-schoolmasters, accountants, volunteers, devil-drivers.

5 Barbers, washermen, domestic servants, sweepers.

6 Trade of all descriptions, bazarmen, grocers, oilmongers.

7 Bandymen, elephant-drivers, horse-keepers, cartmen, boatmen, bearers.

8 Tenants, field-laborers, gardeners.

9 Weavers, tailors, needle-workers, net-makers.

10 Toddy-drawers, fishery, cooks, butlers, betelnut-sellers.

11 Black-smiths, braziers, gold-smiths, tin-makers, copper-smiths.

12 Bricklayers, carpenters, box-makers, coopers, boat-makers, masons, pot-makers, glass-workers, painters, sawers, marahmut maistries, chunam-makers, tile-makers.

13 Book-binders, ink-makers.

14 Basket-makers, mat-weavers.

15 Firework-makers.

16 Coolies of all descriptions, umbrella-makers, laborers, workmen.

17 Jemnies, farmers, landed proprietors.

18 Beggars, bairagees, gosayis, devotees, prisoners.

19 School-boys and males under 12 having no occupation.

20 Servants attached to religious buildings of all ranks.

21 Females of all ages.

SECTION IX.

EDUCATION.

In regard to the subject of this chapter, the Census schedules afford only the information that so many males and females of each caste or religion are able to read and write, but no data for defining the standards of proficiency.

In the subjoined tables the numerator shows the numbers in the different sections of the population possessing this qualification in the several districts of the State, the denominator comprehending the total of each section.

Statement showing number and proportion of Instructed Males.

No.	Districts.	No. of persons able to read and write.				
		Total.	Hindus.	Mohamedans.	Christians.	Jews.
1	Kanayannoor...	5,431 / 47,842	3,931 / 30,676	170 / 2,341	1,328 / 14,632	2 / 193
2	Cochin...	4,251 / 48,036	2,083 / 25,098	270 / 2,129	1,855 / 20,435	43 / 374
3	Kodungalloor	536 / 10,759	436 / 7,962	72 / 2,255	28 / 542	,,
4	Mukundapuram...	3,350 / 57,606	2,587 / 39,923	65 / 2,556	698 / 15,078	,, / 49
5	Trichoor...	3,665 / 50,430	2,935 / 37,329	92 / 1,399	638 / 11,701	,, / 1
6	Talapilly...	4,793 / 55,073	4,344 / 44,187	83 / 3,745	366 / 7,141	,,
7	Chittoor...	3,502 / 32,627	3,355 / 28,994	102 / 2,234	45 / 1,399	,,
	Total...	25,528 / 3,02,373	19,671 / 2,14,169	854 / 16,659	4,958 / 70,928	45 / 617

Statement showing number and proportion of instructed Females.

No.	Districts.	Number of persons able to read and write. Total.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.	Jews.
1	Kanayannoor ...	280 / 45,841	250 / 29,556	,, / 2,112	30 / 13,977	,, / 196
2	Cochin ...	247 / 45,865	117 / 23,842	,, / 1,955	105 / 19,639	25 / 429
3	Kodungalloor ...	50 / 9,633	47 / 7,048	3 / 2,155	,, / 435	,,
4	Mukundapuram ...	69 / 57,368	69 / 39,831	,, / 2,443	,, / 15,058	,, / 36
5	Trichoor ...	301 / 51,312	227 / 37,950	,, / 1,361	74 / 12,001	,,
6	Talapilly ...	89 / 55,392	89 / 44,854	,, / 3,625	,, / 6,913	,,
7	Chittoor ...	97 / 33,325	97 / 29,672	,, / 2,187	,, / 1,466	,,
	Total...	1,133 / 2,98,741	896 / 2,12,753	3 / 15,838	209 / 69,489	25 / 661

There are numerous schools of primary Vernacular education attended by both sexes in the country, the girls belonging chiefly to the Sudra classes. The State maintains schools only for boys, the question of female education under Government patronage being still in the experimental stage only. The strength of the Government schools in the month of final enumeration is given below, distributed amongst the principal religions.

English or Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

Institution.	Hindus. Caste.	Hindus. Low Caste.	Mohammedans. Jonaga & Lubbay.	Mohammedans. Others.	Christians. Native.	Christians. Others.	Jews.	Total.
High School, Ernakulam ...	180	2	0	3	32	32	0	249
Anglo Vernacular District Schools: Cochin ...	35	0	0	1	6	6	8	56
Irinjalakuta ...	33	0	0	0	4	2	0	39
Trichoor. ...	44	4	5	0	3	0	0	56
Watakancherry. ...	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Chittoor. ...	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
Total...	349	6	5	4	45	40	8	457

Vernacular Schools.

Institution.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Christians.		Jews.	Total.
	Caste.	Low Caste.	Jonaga & Lubbay.	Others.	Native.	Others.		
Vernacular Schools. Kanayannoor ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cochin ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Kodungalloor ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Mukundapuram ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Trichoor ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Talapilly ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chittoor ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Sanscrit School Trichoor ...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total...	178	1	...	...	...	...	...	179

The persons able to read and write are re-distributed according to *age* in the following table :—

No.	Districts.	Number able to read and write.			
		Total.	Under 20.	Above 20 & under 40.	Above 40.
1	Kanayannoor ...	5,711 / 93,683	1,036 / 48,038	2,760 / 29,835	1,315 / 15,810
2	Cochin ...	4,498 / 93,901	1,086 / 49,350	2,296 / 29,890	1,116 / 14,661
3	Kodangalloor ...	586 / 20,397	217 / 11,516	226 / 5,620	143 / 3,261
4	Mukundapuram ...	3,419 / 1,14,974	769 / 61,602	1,757 / 35,517	893 / 17,855
5	Trichoor ...	3,966 / 1,01,742	1,044 / 54,296	1,968 / 31,980	954 / 15,466
6	Talapilly ...	4,882 / 1,10,465	1,123 / 55,866	2,616 / 37,192	1,143 / 17,407
7	Chittoor ...	3,599 / 65,952	1,053 / 35,721	1,742 / 2,141	804 / 9,090
	Total...	26,661 / 6,01,114	6,928 / 3,16,389	13,365 / 1,91,175	6,368 / 93,550

Ability to read and write however is no test of Education, as this term is properly understood in regard to its effect on the mental faculties. And not unfrequently it happens that this attainment is used in promoting litigation and in defrauding those who place faith in these officious men of little learning.

As regards the higher education of the people, the University and Civil Service Exminations furnish us with the means of judging in what degree the several classes of the community are availing themselves of the educational helps provided for them in the Presidency. The results of the latest examinations to hand are as follow .—

	Europeans and East Indians.	Brahmans.	Other Hindus.	Native Christians.	Mohammedans.	Total.
B. A. Examination, February 1876. ...	8	40	17	2	0	67
F. A. Examination, December 1875. ...	21	105	55	4	2	187
Matriculation Examination, December 1875..	68	372	203	11	8	662
Civil Service General Test, 1875. ...	18	252	218	...	15	503

A statement of the Matriculates who have passed as Students of the High School of Native Cochin is given below :—

Europeans and East Indians.	Brahmans.	Other Hindus.	Native Christians.
4	19	23	4

The Madras Government are taking measures to limit the State expenditure for higher education by raising the school fees. Cochin which has generally followed the policy of that Government, will do well to do so here also, and pause before raising the standard of Education imparted in the High School higher than the F. A. curriculum. On the other hand, the diffusion of elementary education under a grant-in-aid system, and the opening of Industrial Schools and of even a few cloth and paper manufactories are urgently required in fulfilment of the primary duty of Government, which is to see that there is good sense, industry and food enough amongst the population to prevent them from committing crimes and indulging in vice.

There was a discussion lately at a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University whether the Vernacular languages such as Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam had not better be given up in favor of Sanscrit for the higher examinations. But the question was not finally solved, and some of the members held that the Vernaculars possessed a valuable literature and were capable of further improvement. Competent scholars who have studied the relation between the Sanscrit and Dravidian languages, have laid down that the former belongs to a group of Indo-European languages, derived from the primitive speech of an

Aryan race which inhabited Central Asia and subsequently separated thence into two branches—the southern crossing the Himalayas, and the northern setting foot on the shores of Europe, while the latter are of independent origin, bearing testimony to a period when man lived without speech in different places and slowly evolved different forms of articulate sounds. The Chinese and the Hebrew are in like manner distinct from those above mentioned.

The Hindus however took possession of the speech as well as the country of the now extinct race of Dravidians (extinct except in so far as some of the hill tribes may be identified with the stock); and as the Ayran language became confined to the requirements of religion and higher education, the other was enriched from Sanscrit resources to serve all the needs of secular intercourse and elementary education.

Of the Dravidio-Sanscrit dialects, the Malayalam possesses the largest intermixture of Sanscrit, and in Malabar there are more of both sexes who know or are anxious to learn the classical language than elsewhere in the peninsula, and it is to be hoped that a fair knowledge of the vernacular being acquired by the end of the Matriculation course, Sanscrit will be introduced into the higher classes.

The benefits of the modern system of education and of English education particularly are most conspicuous in the increasing friendly intercourse among the different classes and races of the country, and in the increasing gratitude of the Natives to the Europeans who are the authors of much intellectual and material advancement. The spirit of fair play and freedom of speech and action pervading English writings have not failed to communicate themselves to the educated Natives and through them to the masses. Persons who would not have 20 years ago paid visits to one another except on business or for the sake of form, now mix freely at social games and conversations—and bless the endeavours which the Empress of India and her representatives have resolved to make to promote the cordiality and equal character of that intercourse.

The question of female education is viewed by Hindus exclusively in regard to the position of the sex as wives and mothers, and by Europeans in regard also to the refining and enlivening influence of the sex as companions and friends. The fact of the Hindu lady sitting to her food after her husband and other male members have taken theirs, is cited as proof of her degraded condition; but this is simply due to grateful and appreciating regard for those who toil and drudge and deserve in her opinion to be refreshed first with her own hands.

The improvements expected by a real patriot from the advance of female education are of another kind; to check expenditure in superstitious ceremonies, to take care of the health of the members of the family by a better knowledge of its laws and of the remedies in cases where they are infringed, and to spend leisure hours agreeably in reading, writing, needle work, gardening, &c.

The subject of general education is so closely related to politics, that I would venture to say a few words on this also. This country of Cochin is fortunate in being under a national Government, which however despotic or bureaucratic in its

traditions has, in the educated and upright members of its Civil service and under the imperial control of the paramount power ruled by the genius of liberty and public opinion, a guarantee of steady and sure progress in popular Government. The *Pramanam* institution has been already noticed, in which all classes and creeds are or will be fairly represented. By judicious selection of these " and independent" men who are now so discourteously treated by the officers of the State that, few respectable men are willing to accept the position, I believe all questions of taxation and legislation can be considered and disposed of in the most satisfactory manner in an assembly formed from their body. The moral, intellectual, and active qualities of the people require to be exercised and promoted by their being allowed a voice in their own destiny, *i. e.* in the collective affairs of the community. It is in this way that any Government *educates the subjects in neutral principles*, the schools of the country imparting instruction confined to particular books and more or less one-sided.

In the following, the chief towns of the Cochin State are compared with the Municipal towns of Coimbatore and Malabar.

No.	Dts.	Names of Cochin Towns.	Population (1875.)
1	Kanayannoor.	*Ernakulam*, comprising 4 Villages...	14,038
2	Cochin.	*Cochin*, comprising 4 Villages...	13,775
3	Kodungalloor.	*Kodungalloor*, comprising 2 Villages...	9,475
4	Mukundapuram.	*Irinjalakuta*, comprising 4 Villages...	6,326
5	Trichoor.	*Trichoor*, comprising 9 Villages...	11,109
6	Talapilly.	*Kunnankulam*, comprising 2 Villages...	3,447
7		*Chelakara*, comprising 3 Villages...	6,042
8	Chittoor.	*Chittoor.*	11,103
9		*Thatthamangalam.*	8,894
10		*Nallepilly*, comprising 2 Villages...	7,674
11		*Nemmaray.*	5,285

No.	Dts.	Madras Municipalities.	Population (1871.)
1	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore...	35,310
2	Neilgheiry.	Ootacamund	9,982
3		Coonnoor	3,058
4	Malabar.	Tellicherry...	20,504
5		Cochin	13,840
6		Cannanore...	9,259
7		Calicut	47,962
8		Palghaut	30,752

SECTION X.

INFIRMITIES.

The total number of deformed persons is 1,409, and of them 1,022 are Hindus, 67 Mohammedans, 317 Christians and 3 Jews. There is a natural reluctance to confess to infirmities, and therefore the reported figures may be presumed not to reveal the full extent of physical defects.

The insane constitute 4 per cent. of the affected, the idiots 7·3 per cent., the deaf and dumb 22 per cent., the blind 45 per cent., and the lepers 25·3 per cent. Premature feebleness or loss of vision is the prevailing complaint on the coast. Leprosy is also common as evidenced by the Lepers' Asylum at Paliport which was first established by the Dutch and is now under the control of the British Government. The Government have provided also a Lunatic Asylum at Calicut.

The males are more numerous than the females in regard to the infirmities generally excepting insanity, where the former number 2 and the latter 4. In all, the proportion is 57·7 to 42·3.

The affected form little more than 2 in every 1,000 of the population of the State. In the Coast districts or the southern division of the State their number is 775 and in the inland or northern division 634.

The proportion of the deaf and dumb to the aggregate number of the infirm is 20·38 for Bombay, 19·60 for Bengal and 31·86 for Madras; of the blind the proportions are respectively 44·99, 37·37 and 46·92. The infirm of the Madras Presidency are stated to amount to 129,686.

SECTION XI.

CONCLUSION.

We shall now consider the prospects of food supply in the country where the population is evidently growing fast under the reign of peace established under the protection of the Empress of India.

There is in the first place a large margin for improved agriculture. The *Jenmy* system prevailing here is very beneficial in its operation, inas much as it prevents minute subdivisions of the soil amongst petty tenants, whatever the admirers of the system of peasant proprietors may hold to the contrary. And the intelligence and capital of the landed gentry are free to be applied to the proper conservation and use of manures, to the feeding and breeding of cattle, and to the comfort and instruction of the tenants or cultivators. There is a great deal of ignorance however on the subject of soils, crops, and the best methods of culture, for the removal of which a Sirkar model farm may be very usefully and profitably worked at Trichoor.

In Travancore a *Jenmy* is by a recent Regulation declared incompetent to resume lands from certain classes of tenants, and there is therefore no power in that country to reunite small holdings, consequent on partitions amongst the original tenants' heirs or on debts for which portions of the property may have been sold. It is not meant to justify what is called the "evil of national territory being the source of power and luxury to a few individuals, and not of prosperity and happiness to the nation at large," but merely to point out that such an evil does not exist here without more than compensating advantages. If it should happen that the land-owners take no personal interest in the improvement of the land and would not allow sufficient security of tenure to the tenants to make them invest money on improvements, then it would be time to act on the remedial measures proposed by Professor Leslie and John Stuart Mill, as (1) a sale of land at every succession to the extent necessary for clearing the remainder from all existing incumbrances, (2) buying from time to time on account of the public the land that comes into the market, and (3) a limitation to the accumulation of land in single families. But the Travancore law prohibiting the person who mortgaged his lands or leased his lands out of necessity or for the pleasure and dignity of having a number of tenants at his service, from redeeming or resuming the same is neither just nor expedient so far as Cochin is concerned.

There is a large extent of waste land which remains to be brought under the plough, and of other lands on which two and three crops could be raised instead of one under circumstances favorable for their irrigation. And the Sirkar is steadily though very slowly providing helps in this direction in the shape of canals, tanks, dams, &c.

The principal characteristic of the material progress of the age is the substitution of mechanical contrivances for manual labor. One result of this is invariably that the numbers of the agricultural laborers will diminish in proportion to the increase in the appliances of machinery, but the requirements of increased production in the manufacturing and other industries will absorb at the same time all the hands that rice culture can spare. The Sirkar is doing wisely therefore in exhibiting model machines as a steam-engine, a water-pump, a fire-engine, &c. to enable the public to appreciate their construction and use, and adopt them if they are so disposed on their own account.

Native Cochin is highly gifted too with several elements of wealth altogether unused or not fully developed. Tea, tobacco and cotton culture is little practised, and coffee and cardamom have a fair margin for expansion. Fibres excellently fitted for rope and paper manufacture lie ungathered in the vast forests of the country and on the banks of the streams. And the cinchona, the guttapercha and other valuable trees have soils adapted to their growth.

The subjects of the Rajah of Cochin have therefore no need to fear of their numbers out-stripping the capacity of the earth to sustain them if they will only exhibit ordinary prudence and enterprise. In the present state of undeveloped resources and limited industries they have more than they want of the necessaries of life. The produce of the fertile valleys and slopes and the fishes of the sea maintain them every where in a state of ease.

This section may be concluded with some statistics showing the contribution made by the different classes to the Public Revenue, which is a measure of their wealth in taxable property, consisting of lands, and the areka, cocoanut and jack trees.

Number.	Districts.	Hindus.				Mohammedans.				Christians.				Jews.				Total.			
		Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of tax-payers.	Amount of tax. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Kanayannoor ...	5,597	39,083	7	2	733	5,035	1	1	4,370	28,278	3	2	0	0	0	0	10,700	73,346	11	5
2	Cochin ...	3,069	39,375	13	10	506	4,452	1	0	2,794	35,118	3	2	113	1,022	11	5	6,482	79,968	13	5
3	Kodungallor ...	1,714	12,668	7	0	662	7,028	13	10	158	2,150	8	7	0	0	0	0	2,534	21,847	13	5
4	Mukundapuram...	9,086	76,647	11	0	864	4,035	4	3	5,979	29,315	2	3	30	322	9	6	15,959	1,10,320	11	0
5	Trichoor ...	10,686	1,07,197	11	8	441	1,083	14	11	3,978	16,759	7	11	0	0	0	0	15,105	1,25,041	2	6
6	Talapilly ...	13,627	1,16,973	15	7	1,363	3,664	13	1	3,209	12,933	13	11	0	0	0	0	18,199	1,33,572	10	7
7	Chittoor ...	7,628	79,456	5	2	831	1,960	5	8	564	6,743	11	10	0	0	0	0	9,023	88,160	6	8
	Total ...	51,407	4,71,403	7	5	5,400	27,260	5	10	23,052	1,31,249	2	10	143	1,345	4	11	78,002	6,31,258	5	0

STATISTICAL TABLES

OF

The Census of Native Cochin

TAKEN ON

6th KARKATAKAM 1050
20th JULY 1875.

No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the area, number of villages and houses, &c., in each Proverty of the Cochin State.

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Persons per square mile.	Villages per square mile.	Persons per village.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor ...	4,313	19,646	33¾	43	582	1	457	128	4½
	2. Neendakara... ...	2,290	11,668	7¼	3	1,574	2	3,890	315	5
	3. Nettoor...	5,121	23,664	12¾	19	185	1	1,247	401	4
	4. Ernakulam	5,431	28,803	10	19	2,880	1	1,515	543	5
	5. Vellarapilly... ...	2,012	9,902	17	9	582	1	110	118	4
	Total...	19,167	93,683	80¾	93	1,160	1	1,007	237	4
Cochin.	1. Cochin	5,112	26,833		9			2,981		5
	2. Cherianandapuram.	4,301	21,022		10			2,102		4
	3. Vypeen...	4,205	19,956		10			1,996		4
	4. Pallippuram... ...	3,424	17,459		14			1,247		5
	5. Mulavukad	1,717	8,631		16			539		5
	Total...	18,759	93,901	62¾	59	1,496	1	1,591	298	5
Kodungaloor.	1. Kodungaloor... ...	4,317	20,397	18¾	7	1,087	2	2,913	243	4
	Total...	4,317	20,397	18¾	7	1,087	2	2,913	243	4
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram ...	1,801	9,514	16½	9	576	1	1,057	109	5
	2. Padinettarayalam...	892	3,916	2¾	4	1,424	1	979	324	4
	3. Areepalam	3,038	15,569	19½	10	798	1	1,556	156	5
	4. Mapranam	2,243	11,791	16¼	14	725	1	842	138	5
	5. Pudukad	1,730	9,314	20½	17	454	1	542	84	5
	6. Kodashery	3,042	14,831	166	13	89	12	114	18	4
	7. Koratty...	4,182	20,929	30¾	33	68	1	634	136	4
	8. Thazhakad	2,116	11,244	23½	14	478	1	803	9	5
	9. Palathingal	3,362	17,866	122½	23	149	5	776	27	5
	Total...	22,406	1,14,974	418¼	137	274	6	839	53	5

No. 1.—(*Continued.*)

STATEMENT showing the area, number of villages and houses, &c., in each Proverty of the Cochin State.

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Persons per square mile.	Villages per square mile.	Persons per village.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor	4,219	22,305	22	32	1,013	1	697	191	5
	2. Vijayapuram ...	1,436	8,421	19	17	443	1	50	75	5
	3. Arimboor	517	3,086	9½	8	324	1	386	54	5
	4. Paravattany... ...	2,078	11,041	92	17	120	5	649	22	4
	5. Peringottukara ...	2,529	12,112	18½	19	654	1	537	136	5
	6. Yenamakal	2,341	12,345	12¾	16	1,007	1	772	191	5
	7. Chitlapilly	2,376	13,930	30	30	464	1	464	79	5
	8. Oorakam	3,082	18,502	19¾	30	936	1	616	156	6
	Total...	18,578	101,742	225	169	452	1	602	82	5
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankolam ...	2,419	10,895	28¼	19	382	1	573	84	4
	2. Porkolam	2,413	12,206	...	22	...	...	554	...	5
	3. Choondal	1,597	8,322	11	17	756	1	489	145	5
	4. Eyala	1,549	8,705	17¼	19	504	1	458	89	5
	5. Chengazhikode ...	3,201	18,076	20	39	903	1	468	160	5
	6. Chelakara	3,306	19,034	...	16	...	...	1,187	...	5
	7. Pazhayannoor ...	3,075	16,596	...	8	...	...	2,076½	...	5
	8. Machad...	1,717	9,681	...	12	...	...	807	...	5
	9. Mundathikode ...	1,127	6,950	...	12	...	...	579	...	6
	Total...	20,404	110,465	271	164	407	1	673	75	5
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor	3,897	17,876	118	6	151	20	2,979	33	4
	2. Tattamangalam ...	3,341	16,131	...	3	...	...	5,377	...	4
	3. Nallepilly	3,570	16,534	...	10	...	...	1,653	...	4
	4. Nemmaray	2,929	15,411	136¾	5	112	27	3,082	21	5
	Total...	13,737	65,952	285	24	234	11	2,740	48	4

No. 1.—(*Concluded.*)

STATEMENT showing the area, number of villages and houses, &c., in each district of the Cochin State.

DISTRICTS.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Persons per square mile.	Villages per square mile.	Persons per village.	Houses per square mile.	Persons per house.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kanayannoor ...	19,167	93,683	80¾	93	1,160	1	1,007	237	4
2. Cochin ...	18,759	93,901	62¾	59	1,496	1	1,591	298	5
3. Kodungaloor ...	4,317	20,397	18¾	7	1,087	2	2,913	243	4
4. Mukundapuram ...	22,406	114,974	418¼	137	274	6	839	53	5
5. Trichoor ...	18,578	101,742	225	169	452	1	602	82	5
6. Talapilly ...	20,404	110,465	271	164	407	1	673	75	5
7. Chittoor ...	13,737	65,952	285	24	234	11	2,740	48	4
Grand Total...	117,368	601,114	1,361½	653	441	2	920	86	5

No. 1. A.

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

Kanayannoor Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Keechery ...	98	470	25	Mangatapilly ...	55	277
2	Plappilly ...	118	618	26	Oorakam ...	49	257
3	Mampazha ...	71	458	27	Veliyanata ...	129	605
4	Puthuvashery ...	88	358	28	Eyippuram ...	20	96
5	Thottara ...	73	365	29	Perumpilly ...	197	826
6	Karimalappatty ...	5	20	30	Thurutthikara ...	87	392
7	Kulayettikara ...	36	171	31	Mulanthuruttha ...	349	1,421
8	Pappakode ...	21	127	32	Pangarapilly ...	103	439
9	Ayyakunnam ...	11	57	33	Motavakata ...	55	249
10	Veetankara ...	22	94	34	Thalappana ...	70	311
11	Vazhiyil patinhare ...	74	332	35	Kanayannoor ...	242	1,022
12	Kanjiramittam ...	219	980	36	Punnachal ...	147	679
13	Amballoor ...	203	968	37	Karikode ...	237	1,105
14	Kunnapilly ...	71	313	38	Karikata ...	168	718
15	Chetthikode ...	46	217	39	Chottanikara ...	86	461
16	Kattimuttam ...	50	229	40	Katungamangalam ...	118	539
17	Oozhakota ...	22	106	41	Thiruvankulâm ...	301	1,252
18	Netuvayal ...	19	66	42	Irimpanam ..	314	1,344
19	Edakattuvayal ...	47	178	43	Patavakode ...	122	525
20	Kanayikode ...	26	127				
21	Kaypattoor ...	54	290		Total...	4,313	19,552
22	Azhakkatthoor ...	34	134		Misc. inhabited places..	9	94
23	Thottoor ...	24	101				
24	Thirumarayoor ...	32	205		Total...	....	19,646

Neendakara Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Thekkumbhagam ...	745	3,666		Misc. inhabited places..	12	119
2	Natamel ...	785	4,227				
3	Eravoor ..	760	3,656				
	Total...	2,290	11,549		Total...	....	11,668

Nettoor Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Kumbalam ...	567	2,688	7	Nettoor ...	424	1,652
2	Panangata ...	472	2,154	8	Kundannoor ...	133	647
3	Chatthamal ...	54	238	9	Marata ...	624	3,040
4	Cheppanam ...	213	930	10	Poonithura ...	280	1,211
5	Udayathumvathukkal..	90	404	11	Vyttila ...	378	1,828
6	Matavana ...	85	354	12	Punnurunny ...	377	1,744

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

Nettoor Proverty.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
13	Karanakode ...	68	333	19	Pativattam ...	246	1,212
14	Palarivattam ...	345	1,344				
15	Chalikkavattam ...	182	882		Total...	5,121	23,569
16	Cheru-punnurunny ...	69	308		Misc. inhabited places...	11	95
17	Vennala ...	344	1,759				
18	Mamangalam ...	170	841		Total...	....	23,664

Ernakulam Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Thevara ...	38	195	13	Vatuthala ...	632	3,205
2	Chenganata ...	142	715	14	Kalloor ...	561	2,853
3	Komanthuruttha ...	49	224	15	Chittor ...	276	1,353
4	Katavanthara ...	167	819	16	Cheranelloor ...	488	2,532
5	Palathuruttha ...	50	241	17	Etekunnam ...	96	504
6	Chilavannoor ...	74	364	18	Palam ...	30	139
7	Elankulam ...	159	756	19	Kantanata ...	48	259
8	Kathrakatava ...	47	269				
9	Perumanoor ...	538	2,904		Total...	5,431	28,466
10	Karitthala ...	566	3,428		Misc. inhabited places...	27	337
11	Kovilvattam ...	537	3,039				
12	Thirkanarvattam ...	933	4,667		Total...	....	28,803

Vellarapilly Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Chowera ...	288	1,327	8	Malatyattoor ...	301	1,313
2	Etanad ...	207	1,088	9	Nayathode ...	88	429
3	Thekumbhagam ...	363	1,784				
4	Kizhakumbhagam ...	336	1,769		Total...	2,012	9,848
5	Vatakumbhagam ...	172	859		Misc. inhabited places.	7	54
6	Chengala ...	146	722				
7	Thoravumkara ...	111	557		Total...	...	9,902

Cochin Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Mundumvely ...	321	1,557	8	Muttanchery ...	729	3,749
2	Moolankuzhy ...	626	3,087	9	Pallooritthy Vatakummury ...	786	4,055
3	Edakochy ...	448	2,186				
4	Rameshwaram Kizhakummury ...	688	3,534		Total...	5,112	26,338
5	Do. Patinhare mury...	726	3,862		Misc. inhabited places...	85	495
6	Vendooritthy ...	305	1,678				
7	Cherlaye ...	483	2,630		Total...	...	26,833

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
	Cherianandapuram Proverty.						
1	Antikatava ...	409	2,032	9	Ganapathikata ...	59	296
2	Puthenthode ...	221	1,065	10	Kumbalangy ...	1,282	6,369
3	Chellanam ...	541	2,693				
4	Thekummuri ...	859	4,076		Total ...	4,301	21,006
5	Maravakkata ...	266	1,293		Misc. inhabited places..	2	16
6	Cheriakatava ...	310	1,502				
7	Kandakatava ...	203	920				
8	Manachery ...	151	760		Total ...	...	21,022
	Vypeen Proverty.						
1	Ochanthuruttha ...	532	2,544	9	Edavanakata ...	715	3,326
2	Azheekal ...	453	2,287	10	Nayarampalam ...	664	2,835
3	Elangunnapuzha ...	520	2,309				
4	Pukkata ...	68	329		Total...	4,205	19,562
5	Netungata ...	254	1,360		Misc. inhabited places.	22	394
6	Narrakal ...	827	4,115				
7	Malippuram ...	6	22		Total...	...	19,956
8	Sankethan ...	96	435				
	Pullipuram Proverty.						
1	Ayyampilly ...	218	1,156	11	Palathuruttha ...	195	1,024
2	Kuzhupilly ...	279	1,328	12	Kutumkata ...	111	405
3	Cheraye ...	1,028	5,051	13	Manakotam ...	175	914
4	Pallipuram ...	251	1,353	14	Chatthetam ...	89	406
5	Watakumpuram ...	348	2,035				
6	Kizhakumpuram ...	106	559		Total...	3,424	17,377
7	Thekumpuram ...	122	554		Misc. inhabited places.	12	82
8	Parayakata ...	165	747				
9	Katavthuruttha ...	126	658		Total...	...	17,459
10	Gothuruttha ...	211	1,187				

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
	Mulavukad Proverty.						
1	Ponjikara ...	133	612	12	Kothata ...	95	475
2	Ponnarimangalam ...	172	856	13	Korampatam ...	78	380
3	Mulavukad ...	320	1,589	14	Chennoor ...	90	465
4	Ramanthuruttha ...	7	25	15	Etampatam ...	72	309
5	Vallarpatam ...	113	554	16	Thundathumkatava ...	7	41
6	Cheria-kadamakuty ...	32	177				
7	Valia-kadamakuty ...	168	893		Total ...	1,117	8,602
8	Mollampilly ...	109	564		Misc. inhabited places..	6	29
9	Panambukata ...	212	1,133				
10	Pizhala ...	106	521		Total ...	...	8,631
11	Pudushery ...	3	8				
	Kodungalloor Proverty.						
1	Metthala ...	1,170	5,370	7	Narayanamangalam ...	47	301
2	Lokamaleshwaram ...	820	4,105				
3	Matavana ...	615	2,556		Total ...	4,317	20,282
4	Eriyatta ...	513	2,425		Misc. inhabited places..	26	115
5	Azheekode ...	842	3,871				
6	Pullutta ...	310	1,654		Total ...	...	20,397
	Mukundapuram Proverty.						
1	Pallivattam ...	307	1,547	8	Thumbore ...	154	828
2	Thekumkara ...	449	2,379	9	Katalayi ...	44	205
3	Karumatra ...	48	251				
4	Vatakumkara ...	248	1,285		Total...	1,801	9,477
5	Velookara ...	252	1,345		Misc. inhabited places.	7	37
6	Kottalloor ...	243	1,379				
7	Vattakattukara ...	56	258		Total...	...	9,514
	Padinettarayalam Proverty.						
1	Etavilanga ...	347	1,527				
2	Kathiyalam ...	271	1,165		Misc. inhabited places..	3	12
3	Kara ...	244	1,048				
4	Thiruvanchakulam ...	30	164				
	Total ...	892	3,904		Total ...	...	3,916

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each desham (village) of the Cochin State.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total		No.	Name of Desham.	Total	
		No. of houses.	Population.			No. of houses.	Population.

Areepalam Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	No. of houses.	Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	No. of houses.	Population.
1	Patiyoor ...	324	1,616	9	Korambishery ...	68	330
2	Areepalam ...	156	829	10	Cheloor ...	175	960
3	Poomangalam ...	142	762				
4	Manavalashery ...	533	2,721		Total...	3,038	15,560
5	Etakulam ...	211	1,144		Misc. inhabited places.	2	9
6	Etathiritthy ...	474	2,447				
7	Thannishery ...	267	1,425		Total...	...	15,569
8	Kattoor ...	688	3,326				

Mapranam Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	No. of houses.	Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	No. of houses.	Population.
1	Irinjalakkuta ...	147	848	11	Karalam ...	255	1,257
2	Manavalashery ...	326	1,635	12	Mapranam ...	19	99
3	Poratthishery ...	214	1,122	13	Chemminga ...	128	632
4	Taliakonam ...	90	487	14	Pichampillikonam ...	120	562
5	Mataikonam ...	128	765				
6	Kuzhikattukonam ...	59	391		Total...	2,243	11,768
7	Karivannoor ...	265	1,399		Misc. inhabited places.	12	23
8	Moorkanata ...	171	882				
9	Kiztthany ...	201	1,135		Total...	...	11,791
10	Vellany ...	120	554				

Pudukad Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	No. of houses.	Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	No. of houses.	Population.
1	Cheruval ...	37	220	12	Chittishery ...	73	423
2	Pazhava ...	80	463	13	Thalore ...	84	489
3	Ampalloor ...	108	604	14	Paliyakara ...	38	263
4	Nemminikara ...	51	296	15	Thalapanikara ...	42	257
5	Thoravumkara ...	402	2,141	16	Konikara ...	96	525
6	Kalloor ...	154	788	17	Thirkoor ...	186	903
7	Vengoor ...	39	213				
8	Pookode ...	139	585		Total...	1,730	9,275
9	Pattanathara ...	114	550		Misc. inhabited places.	10	39
10	Matavakara ...	44	316				
11	Eravakad ...	43	239		Total...	...	9,314

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each desham (village) of the Cochin State.

Kodashery Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No. of houses.	Total: Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No. of houses.	Total: Population.
1	Pazhookara ...	119	629	10	Elinjippara ...	97	441
2	Karoor ...	134	703	11	Velloor ...	463	2,096
3	Annalloor ...	144	684	12	Pariyaram ...	425	1,847
4	Patinhare-chalakuty..	368	1,836	13	Kodashery ...	47	76
5	Annanata ...	151	753				
6	Muringoor ...	195	1,004		Total...	3,042	14,733
7	Kizhakke-chalakuty..	440	2,340		Misc. inhabited places.	27	98
8	Perampuram ...	184	944				
9	Potta ...	275	1,380		Total...	...	14,831

Koratty Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No. of houses.	Total: Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No. of houses.	Total: Population.
1	Kundoor ...	174	854	20	Poyya ...	129	635
2	Thuruttha ...	80	343	21	Ayranikulam ...	49	263
3	Eravatthoor ...	77	388	22	Kakkulishery ...	152	838
4	Matathumpady ...	104	549	23	Etayattoor ...	45	208
5	Patinharebhagam ...	187	996	24	Kalloor ...	347	1,711
6	Kuruvilashery ...	117	633	25	Meladoor ...	81	417
7	Kakkad ...	136	676	26	Arashery ...	13	47
8	Katumkutty ...	87	498	27	Valoor ...	72	371
9	Cheruvaloor ...	78	403	28	Vayntala ...	109	545
10	Muringoor ...	173	803	29	Alatthur ...	104	525
11	Lizhakkemury ...	360	1,684	30	Vennoor ...	123	651
12	Patinharemury ...	110	560	31	Kumpidy ...	105	493
13	Mampara ...	290	1,379	32	Palishery ...	120	652
14	Champaloor ...	76	380	33	Kizhadoor ...	58	329
15	Puvatthishery ...	186	904				
16	Annanata ...	101	542		Total...	4,182	20,894
17	Tiruvakulam ...	25	118		Misc. inhabited places.	8	35
18	Thekumchery ...	274	1,273				
19	Thannishery ...	40	226		Total...	...	20,929

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each desham (village) of the Cochin State.

Thazhakad Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total No. of houses.	Total Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total No. of houses.	Total Population.
1	Oorakam ...	109	571	11	Kallettumkara ...	195	1,026
2	Pullore ...	177	1,035	12	Mooriyatta ...	159	996
3	Avattathore ...	117	688	13	Neithakudy ...	23	113
4	Katuppishery ...	170	845	14	Poyya ...	31	175
5	Pallipuram ...	136	676				
6	Maula ...	196	1,008		Total...	2,116	11,230
7	Vatama ...	160	836		Misc. inhabited places.	6	14
8	Vatakumbhagam ...	262	1,376				
9	Kuzhikattushery ...	215	1,064		Total...	....	11,244
10	Thazhakad ...	166	821				

Palathingal Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total No. of houses.	Total Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total No. of houses.	Total Population.
1	Mulangoor ...	63	321	15	Nanthipulam ...	144	823
2	Thottipal ...	128	760	16	Parandrapilly ...	133	604
3	Parappukara ..	121	595	17	Alathoor ...	63	396
4	Poothranikara ...	100	515	18	Netuval ...	194	962
5	Rappal ...	108	694	19	Peetikaparamba ...	7	70
6	Nanthikara ...	209	1,164	20	Mupliyam ...	53	198
7	Anandapuram ...	193	1,114	21	Maravanchery ...	33	154
8	Kolatthur ...	37	188	22	Manjoor ...	88	439
9	Aloor ...	243	1,281	23	Paliyoor ...	29	157
10	Kotakara ...	634	3,381				
11	Mattathoor ...	346	1,493		Total...	3,362	17,585
12	Panthaloor ...	97	535		Misc. inhabited places...	75	281
13	Nellaye ...	77	452				
14	Chengaloor ...	263	1,289		Total...	....	17,866

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each desham (village) of the Cochin State.

Trichoor Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No of houses.	Total: Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No. of houses.	Total: Population.
1	Poonkunna ...	87	480	20	Kanattukara ...	16	78
2	Angaty ...	178	1,155	21	Laloor ...	58	283
3	Kottapuram ...	59	301	22	Chelakode ...	41	225
4	Olarikkara ...	29	205	23	Netumpuzha ...	104	509
5	Chirakkal ...	187	1,094	24	Kannankulankara ...	64	328
6	Veliyannoor ...	609	2,737	25	Koorkanchery ...	77	466
7	Ayyanthol ...	118	747	26	Patookkara ...	13	98
8	Peringava ...	33	196	27	Kanimangalam ...	93	646
9	Kizhakumpattukara ...	255	1,269	28	Panamukka ...	60	399
10	Chembookkava ...	202	572	29	Anchery ...	126	859
11	Olloor ...	349	1,599	30	Chiyyaram ...	139	889
12	Chettupuzha ...	112	617	31	Aranattukara ...	413	1,764
13	Pullazhy ...	22	149	32	Velutthookara ...	5	33
14	Prarameckava ...	611	3,306				
15	Cherikkalam ...	10	100		Total...	4,219	21,974
16	Puthukara ...	59	421		Misc. inhabited places.	9	331
17	Poothal ...	26	105				
18	Karyattukara ...	51	295		Total...	....	22,305
19	Tirkumarankutam ...	13	49				

Vijayapuram Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No of houses.	Total: Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total: No. of houses.	Total: Population.
1	Pottore ...	107	618	12	Kolazhy ...	114	705
2	Kozhikunna ...	61	370	13	Patookad ...	40	252
3	Killannoor ...	168	1,068	14	Viyoor ...	141	824
4	Tiroor ...	58	396	15	Erannoor ...	25	159
5	Kuttoor ...	143	840	16	Pantikava ...	3	23
6	Kottakad ...	176	883	17	Mannookad ...	16	115
7	Attoor ...	43	236				
8	Cheroor ...	75	435		Total...	1,436	8,417
9	Vilvattam ...	170	982		Misc, inhabited places.	1	4
10	Nellikad ...	37	238				
11	Kurichikara ...	59	273		Total...	....	8,421

No. 1. A.—*(Continued.)*

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Desham (village) of the Cochin State.

Arimboor Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population
1	Erava ...	96	605	8	Parakad ...	82	489
2	Vatakumpuram ...	52	297		Total...	517	3,083
3	Kaipilly ...	111	668		Misc. inhabited places.	1	3
4	Velathoor ...	86	487		Total...	......	3,086
5	Manakody ...	38	226				
6	Kizhakumpuram ...	40	238				
7	Tachapilly ...	12	73				

Peringottukara Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population
1	Payanoor ...	98	429	13	Poratthoor ...	174	503
2	Puthumanakara ...	17	53	14	Thekkekara ...	96	377
3	Karukampilly ...	32	172	15	Watakkekara ...	256	1,186
4	Chettakulam ...	110	546	16	Kizhakkekara ...	197	1,032
5	Pulla ...	61	354	17	Patinharekara ...	184	855
6	Pitayanata ...	62	271	18	Thannyam ...	151	699
7	Kurumpilava ...	325	1,706	19	Waittlashery ...	21	110
8	Mootthetatthara ...	72	379				
9	Pazhuvam ...	245	1,060		Total...	2,529	12,035
10	Chazhiyoor ...	112	587		Misc. inhabited places.	9	77
11	Alappatta ...	94	436				
12	Kizhupilly ...	222	1,280		Total...	......	12,112

Paravattany Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population
1	Ollookara ...	220	1,194	12	Kozhukolly ...	58	276
2	Matakkathara ...	190	920	13	Marathakara ...	181	992
3	Nallenkara ...	52	291	14	Elanthurutha ...	82	475
4	Mukkattukara ...	127	682	15	Kuttanelloor ...	91	464
5	Nettishery ...	45	303	16	Eravimangalam ...	169	1,021
6	Vellanikara ...	71	458	17	Putthoor ...	189	893
7	Pananchery ...	301	1,253				
8	Natuthara ...	58	377		Total...	2,078	10,824
9	Moorkanikara ...	110	562		Misc. inhabited places.	30	217
10	Kayanoor ...	84	449				
11	Mulayam ...	50	214		Total...	......	11,041

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Desham (village of the Cochin State.

Yenamakal Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Ponalloor ...	309	1,624	12	Mangattukara thekke...	222	1,150
2	Putthoor ...	38	189	13	Karamukka ...	356	1,940
3	Kallattupuzha ...	42	217	14	Cheriyaanthikad ...	43	175
4	Manaloor ...	395	2,181	15	Anthikad ...	246	1,340
5	Thirthanikara ...	37	215	16	Irimprayoor ...	120	518
6	Palloor ...	62	312				
7	Kizhakkankallattupuzha..	28	146		Total...	2,341	12,344
8	Etatthiry ...	53	269		Misc. inhabited places...	1	1
9	Patiyam ...	106	576				
10	Mutttichool ...	116	673		Total...	......	12,345
11	Mangattukaravatakke ..	168	819				

Chitlapilly Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Velappaye ...	149	852	19	Chalakal ...	92	482
2	Kolangattukara ...	67	361	20	Muthavara ...	63	377
3	Choorakkattukara ...	129	714	21	Puzhakeezha ...	45	227
4	Naranathara ...	33	206	22	Tholoor ...	38	232
5	Anhoor ...	66	377	23	Mulloor ...	27	176
6	Pazhayammukka ...	52	327	24	Puranattukara ...	128	826
7	Paratiyam ...	104	619	25	Chitlapilly ...	105	682
8	Thangaloor ...	40	195	26	Atatta ...	120	616
9	Etakkulam ...	35	185	27	Peramangalam ...	328	1,955
10	Karore ...	16	96	28	Choolishery ...	39	258
11	Avanoor ...	88	542	29	Manithara ...	36	204
12	Etakolathoor ...	124	723	30	Peringandoor ...	29	208
13	Ponore ...	77	447				
14	Putthoor ...	103	577		Total...	2,376	13,924
15	Kayparamba ...	39	245		Misc. inhabited places...	1	6
16	Kolathoor ...	30	162				
17	Puttekara ...	81	492				
18	Parappoor ...	93	561		Total...	......	13,930

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Desham (village) of the Cochin State.

Oorakam Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Pallippuram ...	365	2,014	19	Princhery ...	136	738
2	Perumanam ...	70	438	20	Etakunnay ...	172	1,137
3	Paninyam ...	65	418	21	Neruwashery ...	25	177
4	Avanishery ...	77	550	22	Chatthakutam ...	42	239
5	Cherushery ...	54	376	23	Thaykattushery ...	64	444
6	Inchamuty ...	77	463	24	Perookara ...	59	442
7	Chennam ...	53	264	25	Cherpa ...	373	2,158
8	Palishery ...	35	174	26	Vallachira ...	84	625
9	Vellakunnashery ...	14	67	27	Perumptapanchery ..	39	250
10	Perumpillishery ...	223	1,405	28	Vellashery ...	91	554
11	Paralam ...	130	686	29	Katalashery ...	77	526
12	Pallishery ...	113	463	30	Cherishery ...	34	238
13	Arattupuzah ...	79	471				
14	Oorakam ...	181	1,224				
15	Ettumuna ...	99	530		Total...	3,082	18,486
16	Panankulam ...	90	463		Misc. inhabited places..	2	16
17	Chevoor ...	90	496				
18	Cheruvatthery ...	71	456		Total...	....	18,502

Kunnankulam Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Kunnankulam ...	607	2,546	13	Porkolangad ...	53	259
2	Kanipayoor ...	194	901	14	Kizhoor ...	154	774
3	Iringapuram ...	54	304	15	Chittanhoor ...	89	391
4	Chemmandoor ...	100	443	16	Kakkad ...	57	238
5	Anaykal ...	43	246	17	Menchery ...	121	511
6	Kaniyampal ...	128	500	18	Puthuvammal ...	56	236
7	Arthat ...	106	509	19	Anhoor ...	58	255
8	Alatthoor ...	93	513				
9	Vatuthala ...	81	298		Total...	2,419	10,869
10	Cheruvathany ...	73	293		Misc. inhabited places...	11	26
11	Chiralayam ...	193	841				
12	Mangat ...	156	811		Total...	....	10,895

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Desham (village) of the Cochin State.

Porkolam Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Pattimury ...	52	282	15	Kongandoor ...	43	234
2	Perumthurutthy ...	96	460	16	Akathiyoor ...	82	466
3	Maniarakode ...	40	201	17	Pazhanhy ...	353	1,595
4	Ayyamparamba ...	29	152	18	Pathaykara ...	46	232
5	Paravoor ...	49	286	19	Karikad ...	39	196
6	Pangamukka ...	178	909	20	Pulikode ...	28	148
7	Korattikara ...	122	672	21	Porkolam ...	186	1,018
8	Kuravatal ...	26	146	22	Chruthurutthy ...	94	472
9	Tippilishery ...	62	399				
10	Perumpilava ...	190	1,019		Total...	2,413	12,200
11	Katavelloor ...	331	1,498		Misc. inhabited places..	2	6
12	Kattakampal ...	278	1,368				
13	Kottamal ...	60	312		Total...	......	12,206
14	Kollanchery ...	29	135				

Choondal Proverty.

No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Desham.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Eranelloor ...	72	368	12	Choyalloor ...	58	313
2	Tuvatthoor ...	28	142	13	Mattam ...	137	716
3	Parnnoor ...	89	464	14	Pannishery ...	81	471
4	Choondal ...	206	1,037	15	Mazhuvanchery ...	47	252
5	Pelakattapayoor ...	104	547	16	Perumanna ...	147	798
6	Kandanashery ...	180	899	17	Aloor ...	218	1,217
7	Ariyannoor ...	100	504				
8	Nambazhikad ...	54	264		Total ...	1,597	8,322
9	Kariyanoor ...	26	91		Misc. inhabited places...	...	...
10	Vatuthala ...	31	138				
11	Attayoor ...	19	101		Total...	......	8,322

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

Eyala Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Katungode	235	1,434	13	Puthushery	93	459
2	Vellarakad	80	480	14	Vellithuruthy	70	345
3	Puthiamatthoor	46	269	15	Kurunelliparampa ...	14	74
4	Pazhiyode	23	157	16	Kitangoor	60	362
5	Chiramangad	159	892	17	Kavanamchittoor ...	110	616
6	Eyala	161	891	18	Panthaloor	54	318
7	Mandamparampa ...	27	200	19	Chovannoor	133	756
8	Kotakuzhy	27	183				
9	Koranchoor	40	206		Total...	1,549	8,703
10	Aroor	68	345		Misc. inhabited places...	2	2
11	Chemmanthatta	39	194				
12	Pazhunthana	110	522		Total...	...	8,705

Chengzhikode Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Kurumal	50	297	23	Varavoor	286	1,562
2	Vengilishery	170	946	24	Arangottukara	71	487
3	Puliyannoor	36	190	25	Cherakad...	9	58
4	Vellattanhoor	90	502	26	Paravattoor	27	193
5	Kuttanchery	61	423	27	Kondayoor	89	562
6	Pazhavoor	54	379	28	Kalavarkode	30	186
7	Erumapatty	48	280	29	Palloor	132	564
8	Pariyaram	18	135	30	Deshamangalam	173	857
9	Tippalloor	18	101	31	Talashery	59	230
10	Kunnathery	25	172	32	Katukashery	50	305
11	Muringatthery	43	240	33	Pallikkal	85	454
12	Kariyannoor	41	219	34	Kanhirashery	111	736
13	Karuvannoor	27	185	35	Mulloorkara	223	1,115
14	Ayamukka	4	26	36	Pelakad	102	746
15	Pathramangalam ...	29	231	37	Talippuram	121	515
16	Tonnalloor	24	188	38	Chovalloor	153	802
17	Veloor	227	1,162	39	Thalakottukara	111	665
18	Tichoor	112	667				
19	Thandilam	61	354		Total...	3,201	18,046
20	Nelluwaye	95	489		Misc. inhabited places...	3	30
21	Tachavoor	99	601				
22	Kattampattoor	37	222		Total...	...	18,076

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

Chelakara Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Kolatthoor	31	181	12	Chelakara	423	2,107
2	Killimangalam	312	1,992	13	Venganelloor	349	1,943
3	Cheruthurutthy	165	924	14	Puthushery	154	891
4	Pangarapilly	120	613	15	Paynkolam	382	2,297
5	Vennoor	70	288	16	Netumpura	248	1,579
6	Attoor	180	1,146				
7	Kurumala	131	737		Total...	3,306	19,024
8	Panjal	173	1,263				
9	Thonnoorkara	275	1,637		Misc. inhabited places ...	3	10
10	Pulakode...	155	891				
11	Elanad	138	535		Total...	...	19,034

Pazhayannoor Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Thekketthara	622	3,005	6	Mayannoor-vatakkummury	311	1,854
2	Vatakketthara	349	1,623	7	Pambady...	141	875
3	Kaniyarakode-kizhakummury	469	2,702	8	Chelakode	131	724
4	Kaniyarakode-patinharemury	698	3,736		Total...	3,075	16,592
5	Mayannoor-thekkummury	354	2,073		Misc. inhabited places ...	4	4
					Total...	...	16,596

Machad Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Kumbalangad ...	159	963	10	Watakanchery ...	92	563
2	Thekkumkara ...	241	1,332	11	Kanjirakode ...	96	646
3	Manalitthara ...	91	434	12	Mangalam ...	73	466
4	Karumatthara ...	98	551				
5	Viruppakka ...	76	387		Total...	1,717	9,580
6	Enkakad ...	333	1,602		Misc. inhabited places ...	20	101
7	Kumaranelloor ...	198	1,121				
8	Thirkanapathiyaram ...	167	911				
9	Chittanta ...	93	604		Total...	...	9,681

No. 1. A.—(*Continued.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.

Mundatthikode Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	No. of houses.	Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	No. of houses.	Population.
1	Chittazhikara ...	98	654	10	Kiraloor ...	56	427
2	Puthuviruthy ...	28	163	11	Paralikad ...	131	811
3	Minaloor ...	135	764	12	Mundatthikode ...	186	1,140
4	Peringandoor ...	86	508				
5	Thuruthiparamba ...	92	574		Total...	1,127	6,935
6	Mangad ...	90	545		Misc. inhabited places ...	7	15
7	Attitthara ...	56	308				
8	Kottappuram ...	96	623				
9	Irrippakunna ...	73	418		Total ...	....	6,950

Chittoor Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	No. of houses.	Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	No. of houses.	Population.
1	Thekke deshom ...	394	2,001	6	Moolatthara ...	368	1,321
2	Kozhippathi ...	363	1,367				
3	Kunnankattupathy ...	180	655		Total...	3,897	17,835
4	Waliavallampathy ...	329	1,388		Misc. inhabited places ...	6	41
5	Chittoor ...	2,263	11,103				
					Total...	....	17,876

Thatthamangalam Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	No. of houses.	Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	No. of houses.	Population.
1	Pattanchery ...	363	3,790		Misc. inhabited places ...	4	51
2	Thatthamangalam ...	1,784	8,894				
3	Perumatty ...	694	3,396		Total...	....	16,131
	Total...	3,341	16,080				

No. 1. A.—(*Concluded.*)

ABSTRACT Statement of population and houses in each Deshom (village) of the Cochin State.

Nallepilly Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Watakke deshom ...	659	3,390	9	Nallepilly ...	863	4,284
2	Wunchikunnapathy ...	96	431	10	Kolinjampara ...	870	3,934
3	Watakarapathy ...	179	702				
4	Attempathy ...	39	153		Total ...	3,570	16,504
5	Ozhalappathy ...	289	1,335		Misc. inhabited places ...	6	30
6	Eruthempathy ...	463	1,940				
7	Eravatthaparapathy ...	67	238		Total...	...	16,534
8	Thenampathy ...	45	97				

Nemmaray Proverty.

No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No of houses.	Total. Population.	No.	Name of Deshom.	Total. No. of houses.	Total. Population.
1	Vitthanashery ...	326	1,726	5	Ayiloor ...	644	3,478
2	Thiruvazhiyat ...	363	1,702				
3	Vallungy ...	390	1,985		Total ...	2,929	14,876
4	Nemmaray ...	1,206	5,985		Misc. inhabited places ...	137	535
					Total...	...	15,411

Statement No. II.

P. T. O.

No.

STATEMENT showing the population and number of foreigners residing in each

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Malayalam. Number of houses.	Malayalam. Total population.	Malayalam. Total non-Cochinites.	Tamil. Number of houses.	Tamil. Total population.	Tamil. Total non-Cochinites.	Konkany. Number of houses.	Konkany. Total population.	Konkany. Total non-Cochinites.	Hindustani. Number of houses.	Hindustani. Total population.	Hindustani. Total non-Cochinites.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor ...	4,266	19,305	192	12	67	...	34	270	...	...	...	...
	2. Neendakara ...	1,933	9,960	89	157	931	91	183	683	...	10	45	...
	3. Nettoor	4,924	22,658	85	20	94	...	173	907	1	...	...	...
	4. Ernakulam ...	4,936	25,806	547	70	498	203	374	2,121	28	26	153	33
	5. Vellarapilly ...	2,003	9,857	428	9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	18,062	87,586	1,341	268	1,635	294	764	3,981	29	36	198	33
Cochin.	1. Cochin	4,114	20,657	27	144	913	3	610	3,663	2	32	322	9
	2. Cherianandapuram	4,087	19,768	142	...	...	...	214	1,254	...	...	...	...
	3. Vypeen	3,906	18,317	...	11	58	...	224	1,224	...	2	7	...
	4. Pallippuram ...	3,125	15,611	44	17	112	5	248	1,542	3	...	...	...
	5. Mulavukad ...	1,536	7,681	8	8	13	...	102	565	...	...	...	...
	Total...	16,768	82,034	221	180	1,096	8	1,398	8,248	5	34	329	9
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor ...	3,998	18,526	100	98	634	40	193	1,122	8	2	8	...
	Total...	3,998	18,526	100	98	634	40	193	1,122	8	2	8	...
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram...	1,756	9,262	126	3	25	...	40	223	...	1	2	...
	2. Padinettarayalam	808	3,574	6	1	6	...	83	336	...	...	...	...
	3. Areepalam ...	2,848	14,530	47	103	549	42	71	401	...	8	34	...
	4. Mapranam ...	2,110	11,089	10	97	558	...	1	3	...	2	10	...
	5. Pudukad ...	1,663	8,995	...	48	236	28	...	...	..	...	...	...
	6. Kodashery ...	2,993	14,609	156	33	158	23	14	57	3	...	...	...
	7. Koratty... ..	4,105	20,528	63	51	276	13	25	118	...	...	...	...
	8. Thazhakad ...	2,020	10,698	...	15	65	3	80	476	4	1	5	...
	9. Palathingal ...	3,295	17,544	14	16	89	2	21	95		...	...	...
	Total...	21,598	110,829	422	367	1,962	111	335	1,709	7	12	51	...

II.

Proverty of the Cochin State, divided according to their VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.

CANARESE.			TELUGU.			PORTUGUESE.			OTHER LANGUAGES.			TOTAL.		
Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Population.	Non-Cochinites.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,313	19,646	192
....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	49	23	2,290	11,668	203
3		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	5,121	23,664	88
3	14	11	...	...	...	5	46	1	17	165	26	5,431	28,803	849
...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,012	9,902	428
7	21	13	...	...	...	5	46	1	25	216	49	19,167	93,683	1,760
2	5	...	2	17	...	168	943	...	40	313	60	5,112	26,833	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,301	21,022	142
2	17	...	...	...	...	60	333	...	...	...	...	4,205	19,956	...
2	10	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	31	178	...	3,424	17,459	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	71	372	...	...	...	...	1,717	8,631	8
6	32	...	3	23	...	299	1,648	...	71	491	60	18,759	93,901	303
1	5	...	2	11	11	...	...	...	23	91	...	4,317	20,397	159
1	5	...	2	11	11	...	...	...	23	91	...	4,317	20,397	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1,801	9,514	126
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	892	3,916	6
1	1	1	...	...	...	6	50	3	1	4	4	3,038	15,569	97
...	...	...	33	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,243	11,791	10
1	3	...	18	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,730	9,314	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	7	3,042	14,831	189
1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,182	20,929	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,116	11,244	7
...	...	...	30	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,362	17,866	16
3	11	1	81	349	...	6	50	3	4	13	11	22,406	114,974	555

No.

STATEMENT showing the population and number of foreigners residing in each

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	MALAYALAM.			TAMIL.			KONKANY.			HINDUSTANI.		
		Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor... ...	3,792	20,628	70	201	803	345	3	16	3	91	340	190
	2. Vijayapuram ...	1,409	8,225	4	21	131	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Arimboor ...	517	3,086	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Paravattany ...	2,017	10,715	32	33	156	...	6	35	...	5	24	...
	5. Peringottukara ...	2,528	12,078	14	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Yenamakal ...	2,341	12,345	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Chitlapilly ...	2,370	13,907	74	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Oorakam ...	3,020	18,137	...	34	165	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	17,994	99,121	217	296	1,312	443	9	51	3	96	364	190
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam ...	2,416	10,881	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Porkolam ...	2,395	12,096	751	18	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Choondal... ...	1,597	8,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Eyala	1,534	8,595	16	15	110	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Chengazhikode ...	3,127	17,668	32	52	311	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Chelakara ...	2,992	17,677	119	206	832	25	...	...	...	4	18	...
	7. Pazhayannoor ...	2,367	12,917	12	303	1,697	122	...	...	...	1	8	...
	8. Machad	1,661	9,398	40	45	229	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9. Mundatthikode...	1,072	6,601	18	44	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	19,161	104,155	995	685	3,577	184	...	...	...	5	26	...
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor... ...	1,388	7,450	342	1,733	7,138	523	1	2	...	49	186	23
	2. Tattamangalam...	1,631	9,424	701	963	4,504	264	...	...	...	24	131	15
	3. Nallepilly ...	967	5,555	292	1,959	8,277	350	...	...	...	58	298	...
	4. Nemmaray ...	1,811	10,511	298	746	3,493	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	5,797	32,940	1,633	5,401	23,412	1,223	1	2	...	131	615	38

II.—(*Continued.*)

Proverty of the Cochin State, divided according to their Vernacular language.

Canarese.			Telugu.			Portuguese.			Other Languages.			Total.		
Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Population.	Non-Cochinites.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2	8	...	115	428	126	...	...	...	15	82	46	4,219	22,305	780
...	...	...	6	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	8,421	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	3,086	4
...	...	...	17	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,078	11,041	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,529	12,112	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,341	12,345	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,376	13,930	74
...	...	...	28	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,082	18,502	90
2	8	...	166	804	126	...	...	...	15	82	46	18,578	101,742	1,025
...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,419	10,895	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,413	12,206	751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,597	8,322	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,549	8,705	20
...	...	...	22	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,201	18,676	33
1	6	...	103	501	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306	19,034	162
236	1,130	...	168	844	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,075	16,596	137
...	...	...	11	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717	9,681	72
...	...	...	9	64	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1,127	6,950	18
237	1,136	...	314	1,567	21	...	...	...	2	4	...	20,404	1,10,465	1,200
170	749	124	556	2,351	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,897	17,876	1,373
138	349	27	585	1,723	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,341	16,131	1,098
65	272	...	521	2,132	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,370	16,534	794
106	462	11	266	945	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,929	15,411	411
479	1,832	162	1,928	7,151	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,737	65,952	3,676

No.

STATEMENT showing the population and number of foreigners residing in each

DISTRICTS.	Malayalam.			Tamil.			Konkany.			Hindustani.		
	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Kanayannoor ...	18,062	87,586	1,341	268	1,635	294	764	3,981	29	36	198	33
2. Cochin	16,768	82,034	221	180	1,096	8	1,398	8,248	5	34	329	9
3. Kodungalloor ...	3,998	18,526	100	98	634	40	193	1,122	8	2	8	...
4. Mukundapuram ...	21,598	1,10,829	422	367	1,962	111	335	1,709	7	12	51	...
5. Trichoor	17,994	99,121	217	296	1,312	443	9	51	3	96	364	190
6. Talapilly	19,161	1,04,155	995	685	3,577	184	...	...	...	5	26	...
7. Chittoor	5,797	32,940	1,633	5,401	23,412	1,223	1	2	...	131	615	38
Grand Total...	1,03,378	5,35,191	4,929	7,295	33,628	2,303	2,700	15,113	52	316	1,591	270

II.—(*Concluded.*)

district of the Cochin State, divided according to their VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.

Canarese.			Telugu.			Portuguese.			Other Languages.			Total.		
Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Total population.	Total non-Cochinites.	Number of houses.	Population.	Non-Cochinites.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
7	21	13	...	...	...	5	46	1	25	216	49	19,167	93,683	1,760
6	32	...	3	23	...	299	1,648	...	71	491	60	18,759	93,901	303
1	5	...	2	11	11	...	...	...	23	91	...	4,317	20,397	159
3	11	1	81	349	...	6	50	3	4	13	11	22,406	114,974	555
2	8	...	166	804	126	...	...	...	15	82	46	18,578	101,742	1,025
237	1,136	...	314	1,567	21	...	...	...	2	4	...	20,404	110,465	1,200
479	1,832	162	1,928	7,151	620	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,737	65,952	3,676
735	3,045	176	2,494	9,905	778	310	1,744	4	140	897	166	117,368	601,114	8,678

No.

STATEMENT showing the population under each

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total number of houses.	Number of Houses.							
			Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	First class, i. e. valued above 1,000 Rs.	Second class, i. e. valued between 200 and 1,000 Rs.	Third class, i. e. valued below 200 Rs.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor ...	4,313	...	3	4,310	4,032	281	34	161	4,118
	2. Neendakara ...	2,290	...	9	2,281	2,157	133	17	138	2,135
	3. Nettoor	5,121	...	...	5,121	4,797	324	40	484	4,597
	4. Ernakulam ...	5,431	...	27	5,404	5,182	249	71	423	4,937
	5. Vellarapilly ...	2,012	...	3	2,009	1,894	118	16	82	1,914
	Total...	19,167	...	42	19,125	18,062	1,105	178	1,288	17,701
Cochin.	1. Cochin	5,112	...	254	4,858	4,869	243	302	590	4,220
	2. Cherianandapuram	4,301	...	4	4,297	4,090	211	22	326	3,953
	3. Vypeen	4,205	...	8	4,197	3,783	422	48	218	3,939
	4. Pallippuram ...	3,424	...	8	3,416	3,184	240	24	219	3,181
	5. Mulavukad ...	1,717	...	7	1,710	1,637	80	23	44	1,650
	Total...	18,759	...	281	18,478	17,563	1,196	419	1,397	16,943
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	...	4	4,313	3,975	342	40	333	3,944
	Total...	4,317	...	4	4,313	3,975	342	40	333	3,944
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram...	1,801	...	...	1,801	1,614	187	11	51	1,739
	2. Padinettarayalam	892	...	...	*892	840	52	6	42	844
	3. Areepalam ...	3,038	...	6	3,032	2,811	227	24	96	2,918
	4. Mapranam ...	2,243	...	3	2,240	1,972	271	18	71	2,154
	5. Pudukad ...	1,730	...	8	1,722	1,611	119	26	101	1,603
	6. Kodashery ...	3,042	...	2	3,040	2,773	269	23	61	2,958
	7. Koratty... ..	4,182	...	3	4,179	3,905	277	18	47	4,117
	8. Thazhakad ...	2,115	...	2	2,114	1,850	266	3	28	2,085
	9. Palathingal ...	3,362	...	13	3,349	3,128	234	32	86	3,244
	Total...	22,406	...	37	22,369	20,504	1,902	161	583	21,662

III.

NATIONALITY *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

Total.		Hindu.		Mahomedan.		Christian.						Jew.	
						European.		East Indian.		Native.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
9,786	9,860	6,714	6,806	175	148	...	...	...	...	2,897	2,906	...	...
5,906	5,762	5,153	5,000	79	60	...	...	...	...	674	702	...	...
12,292	11,372	8,451	8,030	1,074	951	...	...	...	...	2,767	2,391	...	...
15,003	13,800	7,496	6,748	579	527	...	...	53	40	6,682	6,289	193	196
4,855	5,047	2,862	2,972	434	426	...	...	...	...	1,559	1,649	...	...
47,842	45,841	30,676	29,556	2,341	2,112	...	...	53	40	14,579	13,937	193	196
13,771	13,062	6174	5,651	1,277	1,265	...	...	...	...	6,041	5,793	279	353
10,636	10,386	4,195	4,085	127	117	...	...	...	...	6,314	6,184	...	...
10,291	9,665	5,832	5,611	444	332	...	...	17	...	3,998	3,722	...	...
8,900	8,559	6,735	6,535	201	178	...	...	...	...	1,869	1,770	95	76
4,438	4,193	2,162	1,960	80	63	...	...	...	...	2,196	2,170	...	...
48,036	45,865	25,098	23,842	2,129	1,955	...	...	17	...	20,418	19,639	374	429
10,759	9,638	7,962	7,048	2,255	2,155	...	...	...	...	542	435	...	...
10,759	9,638	7,962	7,048	2,255	2,155	...	...	...	...	542	435	...	...
4,884	4,630	3,282	3,161	944	835	...	...	...	...	658	634	...	...
2,022	1,894	1,591	1,473	253	265	...	...	...	...	178	156	...	...
7,897	7,672	5,378	5,269	494	471	...	...	...	...	2,025	1,932	...	...
5,830	5,961	4,664	4,813	179	183	...	...	...	...	987	965	...	...
4,546	4,768	3,394	3,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	1,172	...	...
7,293	7,538	4,440	4,451	42	32	...	...	...	...	2,811	3,055	...	...
10,486	10,443	6,554	6,704	263	265	...	...	...	...	3,669	3,474	...	...
5,621	5,623	3,590	3,541	375	385	...	...	...	...	1,606	1,653	49	36
9,027	8,839	7,029	6,815	6	7	...	...	...	...	1,992	2,017	...	...
57,606	57,368	39,923	39,831	2,556	2,443	...	...	...	...	15,078	15,058	49	36

No.

STATEMENT showing the population under each

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total number of houses.	Number of Houses.							
			Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	First class, i. e. valued above 1,000 Rs.	Second class, i. e. valued between 200 and 1,000 Rs.	Third class, i. e. valued below 200 Rs.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor ...	4,219	...	255	3,964	3,951	268	110	391	3,718
	2. Vijayapuram ...	1,436	...	...	1,436	1,379	57	28	56	1,352
	3. Arimboor ...	517	...	1	516	494	23	2	3	512
	4. Paravattany ...	2,078	...	11	2,067	1,943	135	13	30	2,035
	5. Peringottukara...	2,529	...	...	2,529	2,309	220	7	34	2,488
	6. Yenamakal ...	2,341	...	...	2,341	2,233	108	6	14	2,321
	7. Chitlapilly ...	2,376	...	6	2,370	2,232	144	15	35	2,326
	8. Oorakam ...	3,082	...	18	3,064	2,865	217	51	193	2,838
	Total...	18,578	...	291	18,287	17,406	1,172	232	756	17,590
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam ...	2,419	...	5	2,414	2,177	242	10	110	2,299
	2. Porkolam ...	2,413	...	6	2,407	2,261	152	16	86	2,311
	3. Choondal ...	1,597	...	2	1,595	1,504	93	11	70	1,516
	4. Eyala ...	1,549	...	7	1,542	1,509	40	22	47	1,480
	5. Chengazhikode...	3,201	...	10	3,191	3,082	119	29	50	3,122
	6. Chelakara ...	3,306	...	24	3,282	3,201	105	29	53	3,224
	7. Pazhayannoor ...	3,075	...	2	3,073	2,925	150	24	58	2,993
	8. Machad ...	1,717	...	7	1,710	1,624	93	19	75	1,623
	9. Mundatthikode...	1,127	...	4	1,123	1,087	40	9	49	1,069
	Total...	20,404	...	67	20,337	19,370	1,034	169	598	19,637
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor ...	3,897	...	236	3,661	3,598	299	74	156	3,667
	2. Tattamangalam...	3,341	...	67	3,274	3,200	141	46	109	3,186
	3. Nallepilly ...	3,570	...	55	3,515	3,318	252	20	42	3,508
	4. Nemmaray ...	2,929	...	441	2,488	2,744	185	59	163	2,707
	Total...	13,737	...	799	12,938	12,860	877	199	470	13,068

III.—*(Continued.)*

NATIONALITY *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

Total.		Hindu.		Mahomedan.		Christian. European.		Christian. East Indian.		Christian. Native.		Jew.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
11,043	11,262	6,885	6,816	298	264	4	4	14	17	3,841	4,161	1	...
4,121	4,300	3,170	3,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	924	...	...
1,454	1,632	1,174	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	326	...	...
5,555	5,486	4,665	4,610	91	106	...	...	...	...	799	770	...	...
6,223	5,889	4,697	4,483	494	462	...	...	...	...	1,032	944	...	...
6,146	6,199	4,427	4,443	162	149	...	...	...	...	1,557	1,607	...	...
6,799	7,131	5,174	5,416	6	5	...	...	...	...	1,619	1,710	...	...
9,089	9,413	7,137	7,500	348	375	...	...	...	...	1,604	1,538	...	...
50,430	51,312	37,329	37,950	1,399	1,361	4	4	14	17	11,683	11,980	1	...
5,414	5,481	2,974	3,090	313	289	...	...	...	...	2,127	2,102	...	...
6,204	6,002	4,387	4,261	537	521	...	...	...	...	1,280	1,220	...	...
4,152	4,170	2,890	2,951	172	189	...	...	...	...	1,090	1,030	...	...
4,351	4,354	3,309	3,397	433	400	...	...	...	...	609	557	...	...
9,148	8,928	7,453	7,319	711	662	...	...	...	...	984	947	...	...
9,233	9,801	8,182	8,786	995	958	...	...	...	...	56	57	...	...
8,280	8,316	8,066	8,109	214	207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,829	4,852	4,011	4,016	332	364	...	...	...	...	486	472	...	...
3,462	3,488	2,915	2,925	38	35	...	...	...	...	509	528	...	...
55,073	55,392	44,187	44,854	3,745	3,625	...	...	...	...	7,141	6,913	...	...
8,542	9,334	8,041	8,845	232	217	...	...	...	...	269	272	...	...
8,199	7,932	7,034	6,775	1,156	1,151	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...
8,218	8,316	6,601	6,590	519	546	...	...	...	...	1,098	1,180	...	...
7,668	7,743	7,318	7,462	327	273	2	...	1	...	20	8	...	...
32,627	33,325	28,994	29,672	2,234	2,187	2	...	1	...	1,396	1,466	...	...

No.

STATEMENT showing the population under each

DISTRICTS.	Total number of houses.	Number of Houses.							
		Terraced.	Tiled.	Thatched.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	First class, i. e. valued above 1,000 Rs.	Second class, i. e. valued between 200 and 1,000 Rs.	Third class, i. e. valued below 200 Rs.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Kanayannoor ...	19,167	...	42	19,125	18,062	1,105	178	1,288	14,101
2. Cochin ...	18,759	...	281	18,478	17,563	1,196	419	1,397	16,943
3. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	...	4	4,313	3,975	342	40	333	3,944
4. Mukundapuram ...	22,406	...	37	22,369	20,504	1,902	161	583	21,662
5. Trichoor ...	18,578	...	291	18,287	17,406	1,172	232	756	17,590
6. Talapilly ...	20,404	...	67	20,337	19,370	1,034	169	598	19,637
7. Chittoor ...	13,737	...	799	12,938	12,860	877	199	470	13,068
Grand Total...	1,17,368	...	1,521	115,847	109,740	7,628	1,398	5,425	106,945

III.—(*Concluded.*)

NATIONALITY *in each district of the Cochin State.*

Total.		Hindu.		Mahomedan.		Christian.						Jew.	
						European.		East Indian.		Native.			
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
47,842	45,841	30,676	29,556	2,341	2,112	...	...	53	40	14,579	13,937	193	196
48,036	45,865	25,098	23,842	2,129	1,955	...	...	17	...	20,418	19,639	374	429
10,759	9,638	7,962	7,048	2,255	2,155	...	...	...	...	542	435	...	...
57,606	57,368	39,923	39,831	2,556	2,443	...	...	...	...	15,078	15,058	49	36
50,430	51,312	37,329	37,950	1,399	1,361	4	4	14	17	11,683	11,980	1	...
55,073	55,392	44,187	44,854	3,745	3,625	...	...	...	...	7,141	6,913	...	...
32,627	33,325	28,994	29,672	2,234	2,187	2	...	1	...	1,396	1,466	...	...
302,373	298,741	214,169	212,753	16,659	15,838	6	4	85	57	70,837	69,428	617	661

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	HIN — Males. Not exceeding 6 years.	Males. Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Males. Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Males. Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Males. Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Males. Above 60 years.	Males. Total.	Fe[males]. Not exceeding 6 years.	Fe[males]. Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor ...	4,313	1,372	1,042	929	2,164	976	231	6,714	1,406	912
	2. Neendakara ...	2,290	1,077	761	752	1,722	716	125	5,153	994	633
	3. Nettoor	5,121	1,871	1,233	1,031	2,626	1,448	242	8,451	1,724	1,114
	4. Ernakulam ...	5,431	1,514	1,028	1,157	2,594	994	209	7,496	1,474	793
	5. Vellarapilly ...	2,012	631	440	405	870	425	91	2,862	627	382
	Total...	19,167	6,465	4,504	4,274	9,976	4,559	898	30,676	62,255	3,834
Cochin.	1. Cochin	5,112	1,156	830	912	2,221	901	154	6,174	1,055	730
	2. Cherianandapuram	4,301	973	595	523	1,329	638	137	4,195	953	503
	3. Vypeen	4,205	1,287	953	686	1,816	902	188	5,832	1,257	763
	4. Pallippuram ...	3,424	1,658	1,224	888	1,903	857	205	6,735	1,508	950
	5. Mulavukad ...	1,717	473	370	305	692	281	41	2,162	422	255
	Total...	18,759	5,547	3,972	3,314	7,961	3,579	725	25,098	5,195	3,207
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	1,906	1,552	1,198	2,020	1,062	224	7,962	1,670	1,059
	Total...	4,317	1,906	1,552	1,198	2,020	1,062	224	7,962	1,670	1,059
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram...	1,801	801	565	455	986	389	86	3,282	726	489
	2. Padinettarayalam	892	331	254	258	545	178	25	1,591	294	210
	3. Areepalam ...	3,038	1,272	851	817	1,585	696	157	5,378	1,182	748
	4. Mapranam ...	2,243	1,055	734	707	1,435	584	149	4,664	1,077	684
	5. Pudukad ...	1,730	760	532	536	1,032	429	105	3,394	692	473
	6. Kodashery ...	3,042	985	671	637	1,347	645	155	4,440	973	582
	7. Koratty... ..	4,182	1,503	1,025	936	2,024	852	214	6,554	1,473	905
	8. Thazhakad ...	2,116	861	590	502	1,067	441	130	3,591	789	469
	9. Palathingal ...	3,362	1,542	1,192	1,032	2,200	883	180	7,029	1,452	990
	Total...	22,406	9,110	6,414	5,880	12,221	5,097	1,201	39,921	8,658	5,550

IV.

PERIODS OF AGE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

DU.					MAHOMEDAN.													
MALES.					Males.							Females.						
Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,038	2,175	986	289	6,806	38	35	25	52	18	7	175	30	15	21	46	25	11	148
714	1,688	774	197	5,000	19	8	10	22	14	6	79	9	11	3	25	9	3	60
1,216	2,526	1,166	284	8,030	263	173	140	311	155	32	1,074	233	130	131	310	117	30	951
1,058	2,295	625	503	6,748	130	80	76	203	79	11	579	136	79	83	181	36	12	527
609	999	251	104	2,972	106	76	51	127	63	11	434	90	68	65	130	53	20	426
4,635	9,683	3,802	1,377	29,556	556	372	302	715	329	67	2,341	498	303	303	692	240	76	2,112
982	1,949	785	150	5,651	242	168	178	497	174	18	1,277	168	169	241	524	139	24	1,265
606	1,327	546	144	4,085	21	31	17	34	21	3	127	25	16	23	33	14	6	117
803	1,770	798	220	5,611	95	57	42	186	52	12	444	99	46	75	69	41	2	332
926	2,072	831	248	6,535	55	33	27	57	24	5	201	50	29	23	51	21	4	178
310	676	247	50	1,960	19	16	6	24	13	2	80	15	7	11	24	5	1	63
3,627	7,794	3,207	812	23,842	432	305	270	798	284	40	2,129	357	267	373	701	220	37	1,955
1,231	2,103	715	270	7,048	559	371	377	630	264	54	2,255	511	362	374	661	201	46	2,155
1,231	2,103	715	270	7,048	559	371	377	630	264	54	2,255	511	362	374	661	201	46	2,155
502	993	337	114	3,161	233	134	136	345	78	18	944	247	124	189	194	71	10	835
250	545	137	28	1,473	56	52	40	75	26	4	253	61	39	49	88	23	5	265
855	1,604	683	197	5,269	122	94	69	128	61	20	494	109	78	74	135	62	13	471
682	1,560	606	204	4,813	45	37	23	49	22	3	179	55	29	27	51	17	4	183
575	1,193	529	134	3,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
657	1,448	617	174	4,451	7	10	9	7	7	2	42	5	7	6	10	4	...	32
969	2,193	884	280	6,704	65	41	35	79	37	6	263	54	54	31	86	31	9	265
491	1,212	431	157	3,549	90	64	57	106	41	17	375	97	55	63	133	33	4	385
1,087	2,240	784	262	6,815	...	...	1	3	2	...	6	...	1	1	3	2	...	7
6,077	12,988	5,008	1,550	39,831	618	432	370	792	274	70	2,556	628	387	440	700	243	45	2,443

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	HIN								
			MALES.							FE	
			Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor ...	4,219	1,515	1,101	1,053	2,220	808	188	6,885	1,365	945
	2. Vijayapuram ...	1,436	693	462	412	1,008	478	117	3,170	692	451
	3. Arimboor ...	517	268	168	212	338	138	50	1,174	292	180
	4. Paravattany ...	2,078	1,007	773	734	1,476	579	96	4,665	926	648
	5. Peringottukara...	2,529	979	813	794	1,481	539	91	4,697	940	689
	6. Yenamakal ...	2,341	1,054	764	645	1,398	472	94	4,427	972	653
	7. Chitlapilly ...	2,376	1,134	871	800	1,548	676	145	5,174	1,022	794
	8. Oorakam ...	3,082	1,623	1,149	1,062	2,194	881	228	7,137	1,269	1,040
	Total...	18,578	8,273	6,101	5,712	11,663	4,571	1,009	37,329	7,478	5,400
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam ...	2,419	612	456	484	993	345	84	2,974	652	433
	2. Porkolam ...	2,413	815	702	717	1,526	524	103	4,387	706	633
	3. Choondal ...	1,597	520	452	510	970	352	86	2,890	530	411
	4. Eyala ...	1,549	619	589	530	1,072	407	72	3,309	614	488
	5. Chengazhikode...	3,201	1,173	1,105	1,256	2,639	1,085	195	7,453	1,249	937
	6. Chelakara ...	3,306	1,556	1,372	1,363	2,704	979	208	8,182	1,638	1,214
	7. Pazhayannoor ...	3,075	1,594	1,301	1,314	2,691	961	205	8,066	1,441	1,163
	8. Machad ..	1,717	751	657	633	1,364	504	102	4,011	714	498
	9. Mundatthikode...	1,127	502	447	467	1,014	405	80	2,915	560	413
	Total...	20,404	8,142	7,081	7,274	14,993	35,562	1,135	44,187	6,104	6,190
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor ...	3,897	1,695	1,301	1,428	2,569	864	184	8,041	1,709	1,256
	2. Tattamangalam...	3,341	1,551	1,196	1,163	2,111	835	171	7,034	1,327	1,086
	3. Nallepilly ...	3,570	1,412	1,133	1,062	2,034	811	149	6,601	1,430	1,053
	4. Nemmaray ...	2,929	1,401	1,100	1,240	2,715	739	123	7,318	1,425	957
	Total...	13,737	6,059	4,730	4,893	9,436	3,249	627	28,994	5,891	4,352

IV.—(*Continued.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

DU.					MAHOMMEDAN.													
MALES.					Males.							Females.						
Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,174	2,180	898	254	6,816	64	43	51	95	41	4	298	48	33	65	76	35	7	264
450	1,082	528	173	3,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	425	158	56	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
810	1,508	572	146	4,610	20	14	15	30	12	...	91	25	14	24	28	14	1	106
794	1,491	477	92	4,483	117	97	76	150	49	5	494	98	76	76	166	39	12	462
754	1,405	536	123	4,443	41	30	27	44	19	1	162	37	27	25	46	14	...	149
864	1,777	711	248	5,416	2	1	2	1	...	...	6	2	...	1	2	...	...	5
1,291	2,559	947	394	7,500	98	72	41	98	31	8	348	111	61	68	100	30	5	375
6,332	12,427	4,827	1,486	37,950	342	257	212	418	152	18	1,399	316	211	259	418	132	25	1,361
570	973	363	99	3,090	70	56	59	82	37	9	313	71	53	44	99	18	4	289
662	1,456	606	198	4,261	108	108	71	172	64	14	537	105	85	96	169	53	13	521
576	1,001	338	95	2,951	37	29	30	62	13	1	172	40	27	29	67	19	7	189
560	1,171	447	117	3,397	98	92	63	128	41	11	433	87	71	67	126	39	10	400
1,264	2,560	1,041	268	7,319	94	120	138	244	94	21	711	119	99	112	236	83	13	662
1,506	2,967	1,145	316	8,786	245	176	174	284	97	19	995	209	162	167	309	93	18	958
1,375	2,739	1,056	335	8,109	36	36	43	73	23	3	214	55	23	41	62	22	4	207
667	1,382	616	139	4,016	74	65	53	101	34	5	332	85	56	72	105	39	7	364
498	957	361	136	2,925	11	7	2	12	6	...	38	11	4	4	13	3	...	35
7,678	15,206	5,973	1,703	44,854	773	689	633	1,158	409	83	3,745	782	580	632	1,186	369	76	3,625
1,837	2,737	1,051	255	8,845	40	39	48	77	21	7	232	51	25	47	70	19	5	217
1,098	2,214	855	195	6,775	261	206	236	304	128	21	1,156	255	193	203	355	132	13	1,151
1,151	1,967	819	170	6,590	124	100	80	159	46	10	519	155	56	90	170	68	7	546
1,442	2,597	861	180	7,462	83	43	54	117	28	2	327	65	51	66	52	34	5	273
5,528	9,515	3,586	800	29,672	508	388	418	657	223	40	2,234	526	325	406	647	253	30	2,187

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

DISTRICTS.	Number of houses.	HIN								
		MALES.							FE	
		Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Kanayannoor ...	19,167	6,465	4,504	4,274	9,976	4,559	898	30,676	6,225	3,834
2. Cochin	18,759	5,547	3,972	3,314	7,961	3,579	725	25,098	5,195	3,207
3. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	1,906	1,552	1,198	2,020	1,062	224	7,962	1,670	1,059
4. Mukundapuram ...	22,406	9,110	6,414	5,880	12,221	5,097	1,201	39,923	8,658	5,550
5. Trichoor	18,578	8,273	6,101	5,712	11,663	4,571	1,009	37,329	7,478	5,400
6. Tallapilly	20,404	8,142	7,081	7,274	14,993	5,562	1,135	44,187	8,104	6,190
7. Chittoor	13,737	6,059	4,730	4,893	9,436	3,249	627	28,994	5,891	4,352
Grand Total ...	1,17,368	45,502	34,354	32,545	68,270	27,679	5,819	2,14,169	43,221	29,592

IV.—(*Continued.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each district of the Cochin State.*

DU.					MAHOMMEDAN.													
MALES.					MALES.							FEMALES.						
Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4,635	9,683	3,802	1,377	29,556	556	372	302	715	329	67	2,341	498	303	303	692	240	76	2,112
3,627	7,794	3,207	812	23,842	432	305	270	798	284	40	2,129	357	267	373	701	220	37	1,955
1,231	2,103	715	270	7,048	559	371	377	630	264	54	2,255	511	362	374	661	201	46	2,155
6,077	12,988	5,008	1,550	39,831	618	432	370	792	274	70	2,556	628	387	440	700	243	45	2,443
6,332	12,427	4,827	1,486	37,950	342	257	212	418	152	18	1,399	316	211	259	418	132	25	1,361
7,678	15,206	5,973	1,703	44,854	773	689	633	1,158	409	83	3,745	782	580	632	1,186	369	76	3,625
5,528	9,515	3,586	800	29,672	508	388	418	657	223	40	2,234	526	325	406	647	253	30	2,187
35,108	69,716	27,118	7,998	2,12,753	3,788	2,814	2,582	5,168	1,935	372	16,659	3,618	2,435	2,787	5,005	1,658	335	15,838

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

CHRIS

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	MALES. Not exceeding 6 years.	MALES. Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	MALES. Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	MALES. Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	MALES. Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	MALES. Above 60 years.	MALES. Total.	FE[MALES]. Not exceeding 6 years.	FE[MALES]. Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor..	4,313	612	462	427	939	379	78	2,897	640	452
	2. Neendakara...	2,290	142	119	94	199	103	17	674	150	107
	3. Nettoor ...	5,121	659	469	383	813	377	66	2,767	639	383
	4. Ernakulam ...	5,431	1,527	1,117	1,053	2,066	804	168	6,735	1,652	1,074
	5. Vellarapilly ...	2,012	352	249	203	484	219	52	1,559	320	258
	Total...	19,167	3,292	2,416	2,160	4,501	1,882	381	14,632	3,401	2,274
Cochin.	1. Cochin ...	5,112	1,388	1,017	895	1,863	746	132	6,041	1,353	865
	2. Cherinaudapuram	4,301	1,583	1,093	834	1,913	732	159	6,314	1,501	1,004
	3. Vypeen... ...	4,205	929	658	571	1,223	512	122	4,015	927	559
	4. Pallippuram...	3,424	484	313	269	549	196	58	1,869	461	263
	5. Mulavukad ...	1,717	452	406	325	661	290	62	2,196	540	370
	Total...	18,759	4,836	3,487	2,894	6,209	2,476	533	20,435	4,782	3,061
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor...	4,317	126	99	91	187	27	12	542	100	87
	Total...	4,317	126	99	91	187	27	12	542	100	87
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram	1,801	163	112	103	185	79	16	658	162	95
	2. Padinettarayalam	892	54	35	26	48	11	4	178	34	36
	3. Areepalam ...	3,038	536	324	305	538	273	49	2,025	456	322
	4. Mapranam ...	2,243	237	186	126	288	127	23	987	252	150
	5. Pudukad ...	1,730	264	213	169	350	131	25	1,152	240	165
	6. Kodashery ...	3,042	709	429	373	856	356	88	2,811	737	421
	7. Koratty ...	4,182	886	647	590	1,161	293	92	3,669	804	542
	8. Thazhakad ...	2,116	393	278	225	510	157	43	1,606	470	260
	9. Palathingal ...	3,362	513	373	278	566	233	29	1,992	491	328
	Total...	22,406	3,755	2,597	2,195	4,502	1,660	369	15,078	3,646	2,319

IV.—(*Continued.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

TIAN.					JEW.													
MALES.					Males.							Females.						
Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
425	893	385	111	2,906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	213	99	18	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	665	291	60	2,391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
969	1,936	527	171	6,329	50	20	30	58	32	3	193	46	23	43	55	24	5	196
242	495	261	73	1,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,104	4,202	1,563	433	13,977	50	20	30	58	32	3	193	46	23	43	55	24	5	196
971	1,864	615	125	5,793	66	52	47	71	36	7	279	52	45	59	113	63	21	353
953	1,831	746	149	6,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
583	1,103	468	82	3,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
241	526	228	51	1,770	28	8	12	26	14	7	95	18	10	7	23	14	4	76
320	656	226	58	2,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,068	5,980	2,283	465	19,639	94	60	59	97	50	14	374	70	55	66	136	77	25	429
106	97	29	16	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	97	29	16	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	166	75	20	634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	47	12	1	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
296	575	215	68	1,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	303	107	37	965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
208	390	132	37	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
463	931	388	115	3,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
552	1,096	396	84	3,474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	487	171	54	1,653	11	7	3	17	9	2	49	10	6	...	12	2	...	36
303	616	212	67	2,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,291	4,611	1,708	483	15,058	11	7	3	17	9	2	49	10	6	...	12	2	...	36

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	CHRIS								
			MALES.							FE	
			Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor ..	4,219	860	690	634	1,235	361	79	3,859	947	622
	2. Vijayapuram...	1,436	202	172	126	286	144	21	951	196	128
	3. Arimboor ...	517	65	30	57	87	35	6	280	76	44
	4. Paravattany ...	2,078	177	133	125	270	82	12	799	162	114
	5. Peringottukara	2,529	234	194	175	306	111	12	1,032	224	161
	6. Yenamakal ...	2,341	386	251	257	465	174	24	1,557	364	261
	7. Chitlapilly ...	2,376	381	276	285	481	166	30	1,619	379	267
	8. Oorakam ...	3,082	405	240	256	469	194	40	1,604	342	221
	Total...	18,578	2,710	1,986	1,915	3,599	1,267	224	11,701	2,690	1,818
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam..	2,419	419	316	311	711	318	52	2,127	376	301
	2. Porkolam ...	2,413	256	223	166	425	161	49	1,280	267	199
	3. Choondal ...	1,597	219	173	200	341	141	16	1,090	196	169
	4. Eyala... ...	1,549	126	116	83	197	69	18	609	122	86
	5. Chengazhikode.	3,201	190	180	153	331	112	18	984	205	150
	6. Chelakara ...	3,306	18	9	4	21	4	...	56	11	10
	7. Pazhayannoor..	3,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Machad ...	1,717	107	76	85	162	47	9	486	96	76
	9. Mundatthikode	1,127	103	89	76	174	56	11	509	116	87
	Total...	20,404	1,438	1,182	1,078	2,362	908	173	7,141	1,389	1,078
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor ...	3,897	73	40	33	92	28	3	269	52	40
	2. Tattamangalam	3,341	5	1	1	2	...	...	9	...	3
	3. Nallepilly ...	3,570	295	185	183	321	98	16	1,098	309	171
	4. Nemmaray ...	2,929	2	3	3	13	2	...	23	1	...
	Total...	13,737	375	229	220	428	128	19	1,399	362	214

IV.—(*Continued.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

TIAN.					JEW.													
MALES.					MALES.							FEMALES.						
Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
708	1,272	538	95	4,182	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	307	110	37	924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	98	35	11	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	247	99	17	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	281	93	27	944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270	477	196	39	1,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275	488	261	40	1,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
271	491	179	34	1,538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,021	3,661	1,511	300	12,001	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	749	290	52	2,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	392	137	30	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	326	120	19	1,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	193	61	12	557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	284	122	27	947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	16	8	2	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	148	47	20	472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	176	52	14	528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,149	2,284	837	176	6,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	79	31	7	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
220	350	114	16	1,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283	438	145	24	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

DISTRICTS.	Number of houses.	CHRIS								
		MALES.							FE	
		Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1. Kanayannoor ...	19,167	3,292	2,416	2,160	4,501	1,882	381	14,632	3,401	2,274
2. Cochin... ...	18,759	4,836	3,487	2,894	6,209	2,476	533	20,435	4,782	3,061
3. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	126	99	91	187	27	12	542	100	87
4. Mukundapuram..	22,406	3,755	2,597	2,195	4,502	1,660	369	15,078	3,646	2,319
5. Trichoor ...	18,578	2,710	1,986	1,915	3,599	1,267	224	11,701	2,690	1,818
6. Talapilly ...	20,404	1,438	1,182	1,078	2,362	908	173	7,141	1,389	1,078
7. Chittoor ...	13,737	375	229	220	428	128	19	1,399	362	214
Grand Total...	1,17,368	16,532	11,996	10,553	21,788	8,348	1,711	70,928	16,370	10,851

IV.—(*Continued.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each district of the Cochin State.*

TIAN.					JEW.													
MALES.					MALES.							FEMALES.						
Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
2,104	4,202	1,563	433	13,977	50	20	30	58	32	3	193	46	23	43	55	24	5	196
3,068	5,980	2,283	465	19,639	94	60	59	97	50	14	374	70	55	66	136	77	25	429
106	97	29	16	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,291	4,611	1,708	483	15,058	11	7	3	17	9	2	49	10	6	6	12	2	...	36
2,021	3,661	1,511	300	12,001	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,149	2,284	837	176	6,913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
283	438	145	24	1,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,022	21,273	8,076	1,897	69,489	155	87	92	173	91	19	617	126	84	115	203	103	30	661

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	POPULATION OF — MALES. Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
		59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor	4,313	2,022	1,539	1,381	3,155	1,373	316	9,786
	2. Neendakara	2,290	1,238	888	856	1,943	833	148	5,906
	3. Nettoor	5,121	2,793	1,875	1,554	3,750	1,980	340	12,292
	4. Ernakulam	5,431	3,221	2,245	2,316	4,921	1,909	391	15,003
	5. Vellarapilly	2,012	1,089	765	659	1,481	707	154	4,855
	Total...	19,167	10,363	7,312	6,766	15,250	6,802	1,349	47,842
Cochin.	1. Cochin	5,112	2,852	2,067	2,032	4,652	1,857	311	13,771
	2. Cherianandapuram ...	4,301	2,577	1,719	1,374	3,276	1,391	299	10,636
	3. Vypeen	4,205	2,311	1,668	1,299	3,225	1,466	322	10,291
	4. Pallippuram	3,424	2,225	1,578	1,196	2,535	1,091	275	8,900
	5. Mulavukad	1,717	944	792	636	1,377	584	105	4,438
	Total...	18,759	10,909	7,824	6,537	15,065	6,389	1,312	48,036
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor	4,317	2,591	2,022	1,666	2,837	1,353	290	10,759
	Total...	4,317	2,591	2,022	1,666	2,837	1,353	290	10,759
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram ...	1,801	1,197	811	694	1,516	546	120	4,884
	2. Padinettarayalam ...	892	441	341	324	668	215	33	2,022
	3. Areepalam	3,038	1,930	1,269	1,191	2,251	1,030	226	7,897
	4. Mapranam	2,243	1,337	957	856	1,772	733	175	5,830
	5. Pudukad	1,730	1,024	745	705	1,382	560	130	4,546
	6. Kodashery	3,042	1,701	1,110	1,019	2,210	1,008	245	7,293
	7. Koratty	4,182	2,454	1,713	1,561	3,264	1,182	312	10,486
	8. Thazhakad	2,116	1,355	939	787	1,700	648	192	5,621
	9. Palathingal	3,362	2,055	1,565	1,311	2,769	1,118	209	9,027
	Total...	22,406	13,394	9,450	8,448	17,532	7,040	1,642	57,606

IV.—(*Continued*).

PERIODS OF AGE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

ALL RELIGIONS.

Females.							Total.						
Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
2,076	1,379	1,184	3,111	1,396	411	9,860	4,098	2,918	2,865	6,269	2,769	727	19,646
1,153	751	832	1,926	882	218	5,762	2,391	1,639	1,688	3,869	1,715	366	11,668
2,596	1,627	1,700	3,501	1,574	374	11,372	5,389	3,502	3,254	7,251	3,554	714	23,664
3,308	1,969	2,153	4,167	1,212	691	13,800	6,529	4,214	4,469	9,388	3,121	1,082	28,803
1,037	708	9,166	1,624	565	197	5,047	2,126	1,473	1,575	3,105	1,272	351	9,902
10,170	6,434	7,085	14,632	5,629	1,891	45,841	20,533	13,746	13,857	29,882	12,431	3,240	93,683
2,628	1,809	2,253	4,450	1,602	320	13,062	5,480	3,876	4,285	9,102	3,459	631	26,833
2,479	1,529	1,582	3,191	1,306	299	10,386	5,056	3,248	2,956	6,467	2,607	598	21,022
2,283	1,368	1,461	2,942	1,307	304	9,665	4,594	3,036	2,760	6,167	2,773	626	19,956
2,037	1,252	1,192	2,672	1,094	307	8,559	4,262	2,830	2,393	5,207	2,185	582	17,459
977	632	641	1,356	478	109	4,193	1,921	1,424	1,277	2,733	1,062	214	8,631
10,404	6,690	7,134	14,611	5,787	1,339	45,865	21,313	14,441	13,671	29,676	12,176	2,651	93,901
2,281	1,508	1,711	2,861	945	332	9,638	4,872	3,530	3,377	5,698	2,298	622	20,397
2,281	1,508	1,711	2,861	945	332	9,638	4,872	3,530	3,377	5,698	2,298	622	20,397
1,135	708	807	1,353	483	144	4,630	2,332	1,579	1,501	2,869	1,029	264	9,514
389	285	334	680	172	34	1,894	830	626	658	1,348	387	67	3,916
1,717	1,148	1,225	2,314	960	278	7,672	3,677	2,117	2,416	4,565	1,990	504	15,569
1,384	863	825	1,914	730	245	5,961	2,721	1,820	1,681	3,686	1,463	420	11,791
932	638	783	1,583	661	171	4,768	1,956	1,383	1,488	2,965	1,221	301	9,314
1,715	1,010	1,126	2,489	1,009	289	7,538	3,416	2,120	2,145	4,599	2,017	534	14,831
2,331	1,501	1,552	3,375	1,311	373	10,413	4,785	3,214	3,113	6,639	2,493	685	20,929
1,366	790	771	1,844	637	215	5,623	2,721	1,729	1,558	3,544	1,285	407	11,244
1,943	1,319	1,391	2,859	998	329	8,839	3,998	2,884	2,702	5,628	2,116	538	17,866
12,942	8,262	8,814	18,311	6,961	2,078	57,368	26,436	17,712	17,262	35,843	14,001	3,720	1,14,974

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Number of houses.	POPULATION OF — MALES. Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
		59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor ..	4,219	2,439	1,834	1,738	3,552	1,210	270	11,043
	2. Vijayapuram...	1,436	895	634	538	1,294	622	138	4,121
	3. Arimboor ...	517	333	198	269	425	173	56	1,454
	4. Paravattany ...	2,078	1,204	920	874	1,776	673	108	5,555
	5. Peringottukara	2,529	1,330	1,104	1,045	1,937	699	108	6,223
	6. Yenamakal ...	2,341	1,481	1,045	929	1,907	665	119	6,146
	7. Chitlapilly ...	2,376	1,517	1,148	1,087	2,030	842	175	6,799
	8. Oorakam ...	3,082	2,126	1,461	1,359	2,761	1,106	276	9,089
	Total...	18,578	10,325	8,344	7,839	15,682	5,990	1,250	50,430
Talapilly.	1. Kunnaakulam..	2,419	1,101	828	854	1,786	700	145	5,114
	2. Porkolam ...	2,413	1,179	1,033	954	2,123	749	166	6,204
	3. Choondal ...	1,597	776	654	740	1,373	506	103	4,452
	4. Eyala... ...	1,549	843	797	676	1,417	517	104	4,351
	5. Chengazhikode.	3,201	1,457	1,405	1,547	3,214	1,291	234	9,418
	6. Chelakara ...	3,306	1,819	1,557	1,541	3,009	1,080	227	9,233
	7. Pazhayannoor..	3,075	1,630	1,337	1,357	2,764	984	208	8,280
	8. Machad ...	1,717	952	798	771	1,627	585	116	4,829
	9. Mundatthikode	1,127	616	543	545	1,200	467	94	3,462
	Total...	20,404	11,353	8,952	8,985	18,513	6,879	1,394	55,073
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor ...	3,897	1,808	1,380	1,509	2,738	913	194	8,542
	2. Tattamangalam	3,341	1,817	1,403	1,400	2,424	963	192	8,199
	3. Nallepilly ...	3,570	1,831	1,418	1,325	2,514	955	175	8,218
	4. Nemmaray ...	2,929	1,486	1,146	1,297	2,845	769	125	7,668
	Total...	13,737	6,942	5,347	5,531	10,521	3,600	686	32,627

IV.—(*Continued.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

ALL RELIGIONS.

Females.							Total.						
Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
2,360	1,600	1,947	3,528	1,471	356	11,262	4,799	3,434	3,685	7,080	2,681	626	22,305
888	579	596	1,389	638	210	4,300	1,783	1,213	1,134	2,683	1,260	348	8,421
368	224	257	523	193	67	1,632	701	422	526	918	366	123	3,086
1,113	776	965	1,783	685	164	5,486	2,317	1,696	1,839	3,559	1,358	272	11,041
1,257	926	1,028	1,938	609	131	5,889	2,587	2,030	2,073	3,875	1,308	239	12,112
1,373	941	1,049	1,928	746	162	6,199	2,854	1,886	1,978	3,835	1,411	281	12,345
1,403	1,061	1,140	2,267	972	288	7,131	2,920	2,209	2,227	4,297	1,814	463	13,930
1,722	1,322	1,630	3,150	1,156	433	9,113	3,848	2,783	2,989	5,911	2,262	709	18,502
10,484	7,429	8,612	16,506	6,470	1,811	51,312	21,809	15,773	16,451	32,188	12,460	3,061	1,01,742
1,099	787	948	1,821	671	155	5,481	2,200	1,615	1,802	3,607	1,371	300	10,895
1,078	917	953	2,017	796	211	6,002	2,257	1,950	1,907	4,140	1,545	407	12,206
766	607	805	1,394	477	121	4,170	1,542	1,261	1,545	2,767	983	221	8,322
823	645	710	1,490	547	139	4,354	1,666	1,442	1,386	2,907	1,064	240	8,705
1,573	1,186	1,535	3,080	1,246	308	8,928	3,030	2,591	3,082	6,294	2,537	542	18,076
1,858	1,386	1,683	3,292	1,246	336	9,801	3,677	2,943	3,224	6,301	2,326	563	19,034
1,496	1,186	1,416	2,801	1,078	339	8,316	3,126	2,523	2,773	5,565	2,062	547	16,596
895	630	824	1,635	702	166	4,852	1,827	1,428	1,595	3,262	1,287	282	9,681
687	504	585	1,146	416	150	3,488	1,303	1,047	1,130	2,316	883	241	6,950
10,275	7,848	9,459	18,676	7,179	1,955	55,392	20,628	16,800	18,444	37,189	14,058	3,346	1,10,465
1,812	1,321	1,947	2,886	1,101	267	9,334	3,620	2,701	3,456	5,624	2,014	461	17,876
1,582	1,282	1,301	2,572	987	208	7,932	3,399	2,685	2,701	4,996	1,950	400	16,131
1,894	1,280	1,461	2,487	1,001	193	8,316	3,725	2,698	2,786	5,001	1,956	368	16,534
1,491	1,008	1,508	2,655	895	186	7,743	2,977	2,154	2,805	5,500	1,664	311	15,411
6,779	4,891	6,217	10,600	3,984	854	33,325	13,721	10,238	11,748	21,121	7,584	1,540	65,952

No.

STATEMENT showing the population arranged according to

DISTRICTS.	Number of houses.	POPULATION OF						
		MALES.						
		Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. Kanayannoor ...	19,167	10,363	7,312	6,766	15,250	6,802	1,349	47,842
2. Cochin... ...	18,759	10,909	7,824	6,537	15,065	6,389	1,312	48,036
3. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	2,591	2,022	1,666	2,837	1,353	290	10,759
4. Mukundapuram.	22,406	13,494	9,450	8,448	17,532	7,040	1,642	57,606
5. Trichoor ...	18,578	11,325	8,344	7,839	15,682	5,990	1,250	50,430
6. Talapilly ...	20,404	10,353	8,952	8,985	18,513	6,879	1,391	55,073
7. Chittoor ...	13,737	6,942	5,347	5,531	10,521	3,600	686	32,627
Grand Total...	1,17,368	65,977	49,251	45,772	95,400	38,053	7,920	3,02,373

IV.—(*Concluded.*)

PERIODS OF AGE *in each district of the Cochin State.*

ALL RELIGIONS.

Females.							Total.						
Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Above 6 and not exceeding 12 years.	Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.	Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.	Above 40 and not exceeding 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Total.
67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
10,170	6,434	7,085	14,632	5,629	1,891	45,841	20,533	13,746	13,851	29,882	12,431	3,240	93,683
10,404	6,590	7,134	14,611	5,787	1,339	45,865	21,313	14,414	13,671	29,676	12,176	2,651	93,901
2,281	1,508	1,711	2,861	945	332	9,638	4,872	3,530	3,377	5,698	2,298	622	20,397
12,942	8,262	8,814	18,311	6,961	2,078	57,368	26,536	17,712	17,262	35,843	14,001	3,720	1,14,974
10,484	7,429	8,612	16,506	6,470	1,811	51,312	21,809	15,773	16,451	32,188	12,460	3,061	1,01,742
10,275	7,848	9,459	18,676	7,179	1,955	55,392	20,628	16,800	18,444	37,189	14,058	3,346	1,10,465
6,779	4,891	6,217	10,600	3,984	854	33,325	13,721	10,238	11,748	21,121	7,584	1,540	65,952
63,335	42,962	49,032	96,197	36,955	10,260	2,98,741	1,29,312	92,213	94,804	1,91,597	75,008	18,180	6,01,114

No.

STATEMENT showing the particulars of DEFORMED

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total Population.			Insanes.			Idi	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor	9,786	9,860	19,646	...	2	2	4	1
	2. Neendakara	5,906	5,762	11,668	...	...	...	1	...
	3. Nettoor	12,292	11,372	23,664	...	2	2	...	...
	4. Ernakulam	15,003	13,800	28,803	...	...	...	5	2
	5. Vellarapally	4,855	5,047	9,902	...	...	...	3	3
	Total...	47,842	45,841	93,683	...	4	4	13	6
Cochin.	1. Cochin	13,771	13,062	26,833	...	...	...	1	2
	2. Cherianandapuram ...	10,636	10,386	21,022	...	...	...	2	2
	3. Vypeen	10,291	9,665	19,956	...	...	...	3	2
	4. Pallippuram	8,900	8,559	17,459	...	...	...	4	2
	5. Mulavukad	4,458	4,193	8,631	...	...	...	...	2
	Total...	48,036	45,865	93,901	...	...	...	10	10
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor	10,759	9,638	20,397	...	...	...	1	1
	Total...	10,759	9,638	20,397	...	...	...	1	1
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram ...	4,884	4,630	9,514	...	...	...	1	...
	2. Padinettarayalam ...	2,022	1,884	3,916	...	...	...	...	...
	3. Areepalam	7,897	7,672	15,569	...	...	...	1	1
	4. Mapranam	5,830	5,961	11,791	...	...	...	2	1
	5. Pudukad	4,546	4,768	9,314	...	...	...	...	1
	6. Kodashery	7,293	7,538	14,831	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Koratty	10,486	10,443	20,929	...	...	...	...	...
	8. Thazhakad	5,621	5,623	11,244	...	...	...	1	...
	9. Palathingal	9,027	8,839	17,866	...	...	...	1	2
	Total...	57,606	57,368	1,14,974	...	...	...	6	5

V.

PERSONS *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

OTS.	DEAF & DUMB.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			TOTAL DEFORMED.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
5	9	10	29	12	15	27	33	9	42	58	37	95
1	...	2	2	...	3	3	9	2	11	10	7	17
...	8	8	16	9	6	15	16	10	26	35	26	61
7	3	3	6	11	3	14	6	4	10	25	12	37
6	22	15	37	7	4	11	8	9	17	40	31	71
19	42	38	80	39	31	70	72	34	106	168	113	281
3	4	6	10	5	3	8	6	4	10	16	15	31
4	9	4	13	12	10	22	13	6	19	36	22	58
5	7	4	11	13	6	19	6	7	13	29	19	48
6	4	6	10	9	11	20	6	3	9	23	25	45
2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4
20	25	21	46	39	30	69	32	20	52	106	80	186
2	1	...	1	10	2	12	8	3	11	20	6	26
2	1	...	1	10	2	12	8	3	11	20	6	26
1	...	1	1	5	2	7	3	...	3	9	3	12
...	1	3	4	8	1	9	5	4	9	14	8	22
2	8	3	11	3	8	11	3	4	7	15	16	31
3	1	...	1	2	2	4	3	1	4	8	4	12
1	2	1	3	3	3	6	...	1	1	5	6	11
...	5	2	7	14	13	27	15	3	18	34	18	52
...	4	4	8	8	8	16	1	7	8	13	19	32
1	6	13	19	12	5	17	21	9	30	40	27	67
3	4	3	7	10	9	19	...	4	4	15	18	33
11	31	30	61	65	51	116	51	33	84	153	119	272

No.

STATEMENT showing the particulars of DEFORMED

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total Population.			Insanes.			Idi	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor ...	11,043	11,262	22,305	...	...	...	3	1
	2. Vijayapuram ...	4,121	4,300	8,421	...	...	...	1	...
	3. Arimboor ...	1,454	1,632	3,086	...	...	...	...	...
	4. Paravattany ...	5,555	5,486	11,041	...	...	...	...	1
	5. Peringottukara ...	6,223	5,889	12,112	...	...	...	5	1
	6. Yenamakal ...	6,146	6,199	12,345	...	...	...	1	...
	7. Chitlapilly ...	6,799	7,131	13,930	...	...	...	3	1
	8. Oorakam ...	9,089	9,413	18,502	...	..	...	2	1
	Total...	50,430	51,312	1,01,742	...	...	...	15	5
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam.. ...	5,414	5,481	10,895	...	...	...	1	...
	2. Porkolam ...	6,204	6,002	12,206	...	...	...	1	1
	3. Choondal ...	4,152	4,170	8,322	...	...	...	1	...
	4. Eyala	4,351	4,354	8,705	...	...	...	1	...
	5. Chengazhikode. ...	9,148	8,928	18,076	...	...	...	2	3
	6. Chelakara ...	9,233	9,801	19,034	...	...	...	...	4
	7. Pazhayannoor.. ...	8,280	8,316	16,596	...	...	...	1	1
	8. Machad... ...	4,829	4,852	9,681	...	...	...	1	...
	9. Mundatthikode ...	3,462	3,488	6,950	...	...	...	1	1
	Total...	55,073	55,392	110,465	...	...	...	9	10
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor	8,542	9,334	17,876	...	...	...	2	...
	2. Tattamangalam ...	8,199	7,932	16,131	...	...	...	2	...
	3. Nallepilly ...	8,218	8,316	16,534	...	...	...	4	4
	4. Nemmaray ...	7,668	7,743	15,411	...	...	...	...	1
	Total...	32,627	33,325	65,952	...	...	...	8	5

V.—(*continued.*)

PERSONS *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

OTS.	DEAF & DUMB.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			TOTAL DEFORMED.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	6	7	13	31	12	43	3	3	6	43	23	66
1	1	2	3	25	10	35	...	...	...	27	12	39
...	2	...	2	4	7	11	...	1	1	6	8	14
1	4	...	4	6	8	14	1	1	2	11	10	21
6	2	...	2	8	4	12	2	...	2	17	5	22
1	1	...	1	7	4	11	...	1	1	9	5	14
4	10	5	15	12	14	26	2	1	3	27	21	48
3	2	2	4	15	8	23	3	2	5	22	13	35
20	28	16	44	108	67	175	11	9	20	162	97	259
1	2	...	2	2	11	13	4	2	6	9	13	22
2	...	1	1	3	6	9	...	1	1	4	9	13
1	...	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	4	7	5	12
1	1	1	2	5	6	11	...	1	1	7	8	15
5	6	4	10	15	17	32	5	10	15	28	34	62
4	9	9	18	15	22	37	15	19	34	39	54	93
2	4	1	5	12	6	18	11	1	12	28	9	37
1	3	...	3	11	3	14	2	...	2	17	3	20
2	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	5	11
19	26	19	45	70	74	144	40	37	77	145	140	285
2	5	4	9	9	5	14	1	...	1	17	9	26
2	...	1	1	1	2	3	3	...	3	6	3	9
3	10	11	21	10	9	19	...	1	1	24	25	49
1	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	3	6
13	16	17	33	22	17	39	4	1	5	50	40	90

No.

STATEMENT showing the particulars of DEFORMED

DISTRICTS.	Total Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	Insanes. Males.	Females.	Total.	Idi Males.	Females.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kanayannoor... ...	47,842	45,841	93,683	2	4	6	13	6
2. Cochin	48,036	45,865	93,901	...	...	...	10	10
3. Kodungalloor ...	10,759	9,638	20,397	...	...	...	1	1
4. Mukundapuram ...	57,606	57,368	1,14,974	...	...	...	6	5
5. Trichoor	50,430	51,312	1,01,742	...	...	...	15	5
6. Talapilly	55,073	55,392	1,10,465	...	...	...	9	10
7. Chittoor	32,627	33,325	65,952	...	...	...	8	5
Grand Total...	3,02,373	2,98,741	6,01,114	2	4	6	62	42

V.—(*Concluded.*)

PERSONS *in each district of the Cochin State.*

OTS.	DEAF & DUMB.			BLIND.			LEPERS.			TOTAL DEFORMED.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
19	42	38	80	39	31	70	72	34	106	168	113	281
20	25	21	46	49	40	89	32	20	52	116	80	196
2	1	...	1	10	2	12	8	3	11	20	6	26
11	31	30	61	65	51	116	51	33	84	153	119	272
20	28	16	44	108	67	175	11	9	20	162	97	259
19	26	19	45	70	74	144	40	37	77	145	140	285
13	16	17	33	22	17	39	4	1	5	50	40	90
104	169	141	310	363	272	635	218	137	355	814	595	1,409

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons ABLE TO READ AND WRITE

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	MALES.									
		NOT EXCEEDING 12 YEARS.		ABOVE 12 AND NOT EXCEEDING 20 YEARS.		ABOVE 20 AND NOT EXCEEDING 40 YEARS.		ABOVE 40 YEARS.		TOTAL.	
		Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor.	3,555	163	1,346	202	3,175	565	1,710	284	9,786	1,214
	2. Neendakara ...	2,135	33	857	143	1,939	361	975	164	5,906	701
	3. Nettoor	4,668	138	1,617	160	3,739	495	2,268	241	12,292	1,034
	4. Ernakulam ...	5,449	140	2,327	410	4,924	1,142	2,303	513	15,003	2,205
	5. Vellarapilly ...	1,840	22	661	47	1,489	127	865	81	4,855	277
	Total...	17,647	496	6,808	962	15,266	2,690	8,121	1,283	47,842	5,431
Cochin.	1. Cochin ...	4,893	73	2,035	225	4,658	850	2,185	345	13,771	1,493
	2. Cherianandapuram	4,254	92	1,389	138	3,393	423	1,600	240	10,636	793
	3. Vypeen	3,980	61	1,298	100	3,225	379	1,788	199	10,291	739
	4. Pallippuram...	3,683	48	1,211	101	2,655	380	1,351	202	8,900	721
	5. Mulavukad ...	1,736	60	636	72	1,377	173	689	90	4,438	395
	Total...	18,546	334	6,569	636	15,308	2,205	7,613	1,076	48,036	4,251
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor.	3,971	81	2,075	98	2,733	222	1,980	135	10,759	536
	Total...	3,971	81	2,075	98	2,733	222	1,980	135	10,759	536
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram	2,007	20	701	52	1,511	186	665	97	4,884	355
	2. Padinettarayalam	782	3	324	16	668	29	248	18	2,022	66
	3. Areepalam ...	3,199	26	1,191	90	2,251	258	1,256	152	7,897	526
	4. Mapranam ...	2,295	10	856	69	1,771	267	908	106	5,830	452
	5. Pudukad ...	1,779	22	704	48	1,379	152	684	64	4,546	286
	6. Kodashery ...	2,811	42	1,019	90	2,212	181	1,251	107	7,293	420
	7. Koratty	4,127	22	1,561	52	3,204	203	1,594	122	10,486	399
	8. Thazhakad ...	2,314	21	779	92	1,700	268	828	113	5,621	494
	9. Palathingal ...	3,620	36	1,291	45	2,764	176	1,352	95	9,027	352
	Total...	22,934	202	8,426	554	17,460	1,720	8,786	874	57,606	3,350

VI.

OR UNDER INSTRUCTION *in each proverty of the Cochin State.*

FEMALES.									
NOT EXCEEDING 12 YEARS.		ABOVE 12 AND NOT EXCEEDING 20 YEARS.		ABOVE 20 AND NOT EXCEEDING 40 YEARS.		ABOVE 40 YEARS.		TOTAL.	
Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,469	21	1,460	7	3,120	7	1,811	1	9,860	36
1,899	1	837	4	1,932	14	1,094	1	5,762	20
4,306	6	1,697	9	3,519	17	1,850	13	11,372	45
5,248	22	2,155	42	4,449	90	1,948	25	13,800	179
1,746	...	691	...	1,612	...	998	...	5,047	...
16,668	50	6,840	62	14,632	128	7,701	40	45,841	280
4,437	2	2,271	10	4,466	26	1,868	13	13,062	51
4,008	22	1,582	12	3,173	27	1,623	10	10,386	71
3,658	14	1,462	10	2,926	17	1,619	7	9,665	48
3,265	5	1,302	12	2,661	25	1,331	10	8,559	52
1,609	19	641	6	1,356	...	587	...	4,193	25
16,977	62	7,258	50	14,582	95	7,048	40	45,865	247
3,809	16	1,661	12	2,887	14	1,281	8	9,638	50
3,809	16	1,661	12	2,887	14	1,281	8	9,638	50
1,984	...	765	...	1,252	14	629	10	4,630	24
686	...	333	...	671	...	204	...	1,894	...
2,894	...	1,224	...	2,314	2	1,240	1	7,672	3
2,247	...	825	2	1,914	3	975	4	5,961	9
1,642	...	777	1	1,535	3	814	4	4,768	8
2,715	...	1,136	2	2,368	1	1,319	4	7,538	7
3,828	...	1,552	1	3,375	4	1,688	1	10,443	6
2,209	...	773	...	1,769	6	872	2	5,623	8
3,264	...	1,390	...	2,858	4	1,327	...	8,839	4
21,469	...	8,775	6	18,056	37	9,068	26	57,368	69

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons ABLE TO READ AND WRITE

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	MALES.									
		NOT EXCEEDING 12 YEARS.		ABOVE 12 AND NOT EXCEEDING 20 YEARS.		ABOVE 20 AND NOT EXCEEDING 40 YEARS.		ABOVE 40 YEARS.		TOTAL.	
		Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor ..	4,186	107	1,738	291	3,534	824	1,585	367	11,043	1,589
	2. Vijayapuram..	1,529	21	538	36	1,294	201	760	107	4,121	365
	3. Arimboor ...	531	...	266	1	428	8	229	5	1,454	14
	4. Paravattany ..	2,124	12	874	61	1,776	211	781	118	5,555	402
	5. Peringottukara..	2,422	98	1,048	98	1,939	170	814	77	6,223	443
	6. Yenamakal ...	2,526	11	929	26	1,907	78	784	23	6,146	138
	7. Chitlapilly ...	2,660	12	1,087	48	2,050	125	1,002	77	6,799	262
	8. Oorakam ...	3,587	40	1,359	75	2,761	224	1,382	113	9,089	452
	Total...	19,565	301	7,839	636	15,689	1,841	7,337	887	50,430	3,665
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam	1,929	11	854	51	1,781	171	850	77	5,414	310
	2. Porkolam ...	2,212	30	952	97	2,123	261	917	93	6,204	481
	3. Choondal ...	1,430	15	750	29	1,373	87	599	46	4,152	177
	4. Eyala ...	1,640	17	676	40	1,417	125	618	68	4,351	250
	5. Chengazhikode...	2,862	43	1,547	148	3,213	393	1,526	192	9,148	776
	6. Chelakara ...	3,376	36	1,541	132	3,010	430	1,306	190	9,233	788
	7. Pazhayannoor	2,964	56	1,357	140	2,767	371	1,192	188	8,280	755
	8. Machad ...	1,730	57	751	111	1,627	439	721	137	4,829	744
	9. Mundatthikode...	1,159	21	545	63	1,210	292	548	136	3,462	512
	Total...	19,302	286	8,973	811	18,521	2,569	8,277	1,127	55,073	4,793
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor ...	3,188	113	1,509	214	2,738	400	1,107	173	8,542	900
	2. Tattamangalam..	3,222	13	1,400	143	2,416	550	1,161	266	8,199	972
	3. Nallepilly ...	3,249	231	1,325	153	2,534	404	1,110	173	8,218	961
	4. Nemmaray ...	2,632	10	1,297	134	2,845	354	894	171	7,668	669
	Total...	12,291	367	5,531	644	10,533	1,708	4,272	783	32,627	3,502

VI.—(*Continued.*)

OR UNDER INSTRUCTION *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

FEMALES.									
Not exceeding 12 years.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years		Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.		Above 40 years.		Total.	
Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,940	25	1,946	70	3,526	97	1,850	45	11,262	237
1,467	2	596	3	1,389	16	848	13	4,300	31
592	...	257	...	521	...	262	1	1,632	1
1,889	...	965	...	1,783	...	849	...	5,486	...
2,169	4	1,030	2	1,927	10	763	2	5,889	18
2,313	...	1,050	1	1,928	...	908	...	6,199	1
2,564	...	1,140	...	2,267	...	1,160	1	7,131	1
3,444	...	1,530	...	2,950	4	1,489	5	9,413	9
18,378	31	8,514	76	16,291	127	8,129	67	51,312	301
1,876	4	948	2	1,810	12	847	2	5,481	20
1,985	2	953	1	2,037	6	1,027	3	6,002	12
1,373	...	805	...	1,394	1	598	...	4,170	1
1,468	...	710	...	1,490	...	686	...	4,354	...
2,759	1	1,545	5	3,080	8	1,544	3	8,728	17
3,254	...	1,683	3	3,282	4	1,582	3	9,801	10
2,682	...	1,416	1	2,801	4	1,417	1	8,316	6
1,525	...	824	9	1,635	7	868	1	4,852	17
1,191	...	585	...	1,146	5	566	1	3,488	6
18,113	7	9,469	21	18,675	47	9,135	14	55,392	89
3,133	7	1,947	14	2,886	4	1,368	11	9,334	36
2,864	2	1,301	2	2,572	11	1,195	3	7,932	18
3,178	5	1,471	12	2,485	19	1,182	7	8,316	43
2,499	...	1,508	...	2,665	...	1,071	...	7,743	...
11,674	14	6,227	28	10,608	34	4,816	21	33,325	97

No.

STATEMENT showing the number of persons ABLE TO READ AND WRITE

		DISTRICTS.	MALES.									
			NOT EXCEEDING 12 YEARS.		ABOVE 12 AND NOT EXCEEDING 20 YEARS.		ABOVE 20 AND NOT EXCEEDING 40 YEARS.		ABOVE 40 YEARS.		TOTAL.	
			Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kanayannoor	...	17,647	496	6,808	962	15,266	2,690	8,121	1,283	47,842	5,431
2.	Cochin ...	...	18,546	334	6,569	636	15,308	2,205	7,613	1,076	48,036	4,251
3.	Kodungalloor	...	3,971	81	2,075	98	2,733	222	1,980	135	10,759	536
4.	Mukundapuram	...	22,934	202	8,426	554	17,460	1,720	8,786	874	57,606	3,350
5.	Trichoor	...	19,565	301	7,839	636	15,689	1,841	7,337	887	50,430	3,665
6.	Talapilly	...	19,302	286	8,973	811	18,521	2,569	8,277	1,127	55,073	4,793
7.	Chittoor	...	12,291	367	5,531	644	10,533	1,708	4,272	783	32,627	3,502
	Grand Total	...	1,14,256	2,067	46,221	4,341	95,510	12,955	46,386	6,165	3,02,373	25,528

VI.—(*Concluded.*)

OR UNDER INSTRUCTION *in each district of the Cochin State.*

FEMALES.									
Not exceeding 12 years.		Above 12 and not exceeding 20 years.		Above 20 and not exceeding 40 years.		Above 40 years.		Total.	
Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.	Number of persons.	Number able to read and write or under instruction.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,668	50	6,840	62	14,632	128	7,701	40	45,841	280
16,977	62	7,258	50	14,582	95	7,048	40	45,865	247
3,809	16	1,661	12	2,887	14	1,281	8	9,638	50
21,469	...	8,775	6	18,056	37	9,068	26	57,368	69
18,378	31	8,514	76	16,291	127	8,129	67	51,312	301
18,113	7	9,469	21	18,675	47	9,135	14	55,392	89
11,674	14	6,227	28	10,608	34	4,816	21	33,325	97
1,07,088	180	48,744	255	95,731	482	47,178	216	2,98,741	1,133

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total number of houses.	Brahmans-Malabar.	Brahmans-Tamil.	Brahmans-other.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Ambalawasy.	Sudras-Malabar.	Sudras-Tamil.	Sudras-other.
			HIN								
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor..	4,313	256	20	32	...	...	109	3,791	220	296
	2. Neendakara...	2,290	112	285	392	303	...	85	2,330	421	842
	3. Nettoor ...	5,121	60	98	378	21	76	138	3,098	122	775
	4. Ernakulam ...	5,431	65	441	927	6	151	133	2,668	205	1,218
	5. Vellarapilly ...	2,012	143	51	16	114	...	102	1,544	26	5
	Total...	19,167	636	895	1,745	444	227	567	13,431	994	3,136
Cochin.	1. Cochin ...	5,112	8	155	2,668	3	...	4	700	929	930
	2, Cherianandapuram	4,301	7	29	395	...	...	55	171	14	1,054
	3. Vypeen... ...	4,205	26	58	224	8	...	10	1,381	...	1,046
	4. Pallippuram...	3,424	50	92	836	8	...	38	1,493	205	795
	5. Mulavukad ...	1,717	10	3	96	...	...	5	372	18	557
	Total...	18,759	101	337	4,219	19	...	112	4,117	1,166	4,382
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor...	4,317	62	326	321	53	...	68	2,242	420	954
	Total...	4,317	62	326	321	53	...	68	2,242	420	954
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram	1,801	126	114	...	35	...	42	1,163	...	257
	2. Padinettarayalam	892	18	6	...	...	...	...	233	126	346
	3. Areepalam ...	3,038	153	236	83	...	...	72	1,692	253	403
	4. Mapranam ...	2,243	162	91	12	...	...	187	2,807	182	248
	5. Pudukad ...	1,730	170	123	...	...	...	99	1,917	32	187
	6. Kodashery ...	3,042	239	87	5	39	...	115	1,688	15	63
	7. Koratty ...	4,182	328	58	37	...	...	200	3,658	71	107
	8. Thazhakad ...	2,116	86	5	124	...	...	114	1,253	21	339
	9. Palathingal ...	3,362	302	203	5	4	...	238	3,193	15	342
	Total...	22,406	1,584	923	266	78	...	1,067	17,604	715	2,292

VII.—(*Continued.*)

according to CASTE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

DU.								Mohammedan.				Christian.				
Neithukaran.	Kushavan.	Veluthedan.	Kashavrakaran.	Kallashary.	Marashary.	Eezhuvan.	Cheruman.	Ravuthan.	Jonaga-Moplah.	Patany.	Others.	Nasrani-Moplah.	European.	East-Indian.	Jew.	Total Population.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
150	37	92	98	127	335	3,821	4,136	4	319	...	...	5,803	...	...	...	19,646
127	113	141	60	114	88	3,492	1,248	...	75	64	...	1,376	...	...	..	11,668
293	3	57	38	...	359	8,368	2,597	...	1,998	27	...	5,158	...	...	...	23,664
75	31	24	72	8	482	5,596	2,142	5	923	178	...	12,971	...	93	389	28,803
...	...	45	33	50	279	2,468	958	...	860	...	...	3,208	...	...	...	9,902
645	184	359	301	299	1,543	23,745	11,081	9	4,175	269	...	28,516	...	93	389	93,683
21	...	9	72	10	101	5,295	920	...	1,630	70	842	11,834	...	...	632	26,833
90	...	19	17	...	82	4,522	1,825	...	244	...	...	12,498	...	...	...	21,022
41	...	18	34	...	149	6,078	2,370	...	770	6	...	7,720	...	17	...	19,956
32	26	42	28	10	311	8,427	877	...	373	6	...	3,639	...	...	171	17,459
25	...	2	...	...	18	1,917	1,099	...	143	...	...	4,366	...	...	...	8,631
209	26	90	151	20	661	26,239	7,091	...	3,160	82	842	40,057	...	17	803	93,901
178	...	23	48	...	111	9,447	757	...	4,383	27	...	977	...	...	...	20,397
178	...	23	48	...	111	9,447	757	...	4,383	27	...	977	...	...	...	20,397
5	...	43	23	...	199	3,486	950	...	1,779	...	...	1,292	...	...	...	9,514
...	...	...	9	...	100	2,217	9	...	518	...	..	334	...	...	...	3,916
234	5	30	49	61	286	6,377	713	11	645	309	...	3,957	...	...	...	15,569
27	237	77	55	65	310	4,250	767	214	134	10	4	1,952	...	...	...	11,791
11	272	65	83	7	197	2,869	958	...	...	...	...	2,324	...	...	...	9,314
...	56	62	77	116	362	4,343	1,625	28	45	...	...	5,866	...	...	...	14,831
37	234	70	67	138	1,080	5,340	1,833	...	528	...	...	7,143	...	...	...	20,929
...	...	20	44	26	229	3,517	1,361	65	691	5	...	3,259	...	...	85	11,244 *
...	5	84	96	24	432	6,607	2,294	...	13	...	...	4,009	...	...	...	17,866
314	809	451	503	437	3,195	39,006	10,510	318	4,353	324	4	30,136	...	...	85	1,14,974

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total number of houses.	HIN								
			Brahmans-Malabar.	Brahmans-Tamil.	Brahmans-other.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Ambalawasy.	Sudras-Malabar.	Sudras-Tamil.	Sudras-other.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor	4,219	276	465	16	69	...	324	5,512	400	405
	2. Vijayapuram... ...	1,436	58	138	...	1	...	69	3,005	...	...
	3. Arimboor	517	26	...	...	...	...	166	987	8	...
	4. Paravattany	2,078	200	82	...	5	...	188	3,240	121	63
	5. Peringottukara ...	2,529	171	43	13	36	2	71	1,673	8	...
	6. Yenamakal	2,341	131	13	19	...	...	83	1,471	...	...
	7. Chitlapilly	2,376	274	23	...	...	...	124	4,077	...	...
	8. Oorakam	3,082	594	216	7	...	...	407	5,967	47	323
	Total...	18,578	1,730	980	55	111	2	1,432	25,932	584	791
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam ...	2,419	61	30	19	...	...	70	1,036	...	...
	2. Porkolam	2,413	192	115	7	...	...	74	3,450	7	...
	3. Choondal	1,597	83	2	...	...	...	26	1,548	...	...
	4. Eyala	1,549	157	170	1	4	...	133	2,393	...	...
	5. Chengazhikode ...	3,201	218	394	...	...	...	421	6,750	...	31
	6. Chelakara	3,306	342	515	...	...	...	222	6,559	95	574
	7. Pazhayannoor ...	3,075	138	757	...	13	...	195	6,790	231	855
	8. Machad...	1,717	116	294	2	...	...	192	3,713	77	40
	9. Mundatthikode ...	1,127	90	247	3	...	...	225	2,034	24	...
	Total...	20,404	1,397	2,524	32	17	...	1,558	34,273	434	1,500
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor	3,897	...	744	1	...	...	5	1,026	4,659	3,004
	2. Tattamangalam ...	3,341	...	611	31	...	...	...	1,310	2,231	2,200
	3. Nallepilly	3,570	...	381	7	...	...	22	910	4,620	2,149
	4. Nammaray	2,929	...	1,483	...	...	...	11	3,268	1,288	1,555
	Total...	13,737	...	3,219	39	...	...	38	6,514	12,798	8,908

VII.—(*Continued.*)

according to CASTE *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

DU.								MOHAMMEDAN.				CHRISTIAN.				
Neithukaran.	Kushavan.	Veluthedan.	Kshavrakaran.	Kallashary.	Marashary.	Eezhuvan.	Cheruman.	Ravuthan.	Jonaga-Moplah.	Patany.	Others.	Nasrani-Moplah.	European.	East-Indian.	JEW.	Total Population.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	136	104	123	550	4,616	707	15	202	331	14	8,002	8	31	1	22,305
...	94	54	65	55	264	2,185	560	...	...	...	...	1,875	...	...	...	8,421
...	...	30	15	11	235	650	350	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	3,086
13	111	73	71	87	264	3,492	1,259	2	195	...	...	1,569	...	...	...	11,041
...	16	41	28	17	238	6,169	655	...	956	...	...	1,976	...	...	.	12,112
...	32	29	21	...	185	6,161	725	...	311	...	...	3,164	...	...	...	12,345
69	...	69	117	17	483	4,250	1,090	...	11	...	...	3,329	...	...	...	13,930
9	121	180	64	162	581	5,222	737	...	723	...	...	3,142	...	...	...	18,502
91	374	612	485	472	2,800	32,745	6,083	17	2,398	331	14	23,663	8	31	1	1,01,742
...	...	37	51	7	167	3,915	671	1	594	7	...	4,229	...	...	...	10,895
...	...	84	78	9	289	3,336	1,007	...	1,054	4	...	2,500	...	...	...	12,206
20	30	38	58	6	153	3,288	589	...	861	...	...	2,120	...	...	...	8,322
...	...	39	90	...	334	2,625	760	...	829	4	...	1,166	...	...	...	8,705
77	113	179	194	18	657	4,321	1,399	...	1,373	...	...	1,931	...	...	...	18,076
4	89	247	179	142	465	5,020	2,515	501	1,354	98	...	113	...	...	...	19,034
1,444	106	127	100	39	431	2,689	2,260	...	421	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,596
...	49	87	143	16	229	1,785	1,284	...	683	13	...	958	...	...	...	9,681
10	101	94	66	...	167	1,947	832	3	70	...	...	1,037	...	...	...	6,950
1,555	488	932	959	237	2,892	28,926	11,317	505	6,739	126	...	14,054	...	...	...	1,10,465
1,376	115	14	51	34	152	4,229	1,476	106	172	171	...	541	...	...	...	17,876
34	56	11	6	...	172	6,023	1,124	1,586	417	304	...	15	...	...	...	16,131
30	19	...	3	...	137	3,934	979	500	201	364	...	2,278	...	...	...	16,534
66	...	9	66	42	707	4,226	2,059	576	24	...	...	28	2	1	...	15,411
1,506	190	34	126	76	1,168	18,412	5,638	2,768	814	839	...	2,862	2	1	...	5,952

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population

DISTRICTS.	Total number of houses.	HIN								
		Brahmans-Malabar.	Brahmans-Tamil.	Brahmans-other.	Kshatriyas.	Vaisyas.	Ambalawasy.	Sudras-Malabar.	Sudras-Tamil.	Sudras-other.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Kanayanoor ...	19,167	636	895	1,745	444	227	567	13,431	994	3,136
2. Cochin ...	18,759	101	337	4,219	19	...	112	4,117	1,166	4,382
3. Kodungalloor...	4,317	62	326	321	53	...	68	2,242	420	954
4. Mukundapuram	22,406	1,584	923	266	78	...	1,067	17,604	715	2,292
5. Trichoor ...	18,578	1,730	980	55	111	2	1,432	25,932	584	791
6. Talapilly ...	20,404	1,397	2,524	32	17	...	1,558	34,273	434	1,500
7. Chittoor ...	13,737	...	3,219	39	...	...	38	6,514	12,798	8,908
Grand Total...	1,17,368	5,516	9,204	6,677	722	229	4,842	1,04,113	17,111	21,963

VII.—(*Concluded.*)

according to CASTE *in each District of the Cochin State.*

DU.								MOHAMMEDAN.				CHRISTIAN.			JEW.	
Neithukaran.	Kushavan.	Veluthedan.	Kshavrakaran.	Kallashary.	Marashary.	Eezhuvan.	Cheruman.	Ravuthan.	Jonaga-Moplah.	Patany.	Others.	Nasrani-Moplah.	European.	East-Indian.		Total Population.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
645	184	359	301	299	1,543	23,745	11,081	9	4,175	269	...	28,516	...	93	389	93,683
209	26	90	151	20	661	26,239	7,091	...	3,160	82	842	40,057	...	17	803	93,901
178	...	23	48	...	111	9,447	757	...	4,383	27	...	977	...	...	...	20,397
314	809	451	503	437	3,195	39,006	10,510	318	4,353	324	4	30,136	...	...	85	1,14,974
91	374	612	485	472	2,800	32,745	6,083	17	2,398	331	14	23,663	8	31	1	1,01,742
1,555	488	932	959	237	2,892	28,926	11,317	505	6,739	126	...	14,054	...	...	...	1,10,465
1,506	190	34	126	76	1,168	18,412	5,638	2,768	814	839	...	2,862	2	1	...	65,952
4,498	2,071	2,501	2,573	1,541	12,370	1,78,520	52,477	3,617	26,022	1,998	860	1,40,265	10	142	1,278	6,01,114

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total number of Houses.	Professional.				Domestic.	Commercial.		Agricultural.
			Government service.	Military.	Learned.	Minor Professions.	Personal service.	Trade.	Conveyers.	Cultivation.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kanayannoor.	1. Kanayannoor ...	4,313	48	90	36	51	72	149	11	1,642
	2. Neendakara	2,290	264	61	20	81	125	326	13	190
	3. Nettoor	5,121	74	91	28	162	112	1,224	36	1,172
	4. Ernakulam	5,431	267	72	65	262	241	1,930	4	870
	5. Vellarapilly	2,012	15	9	2	22	32	158	3	887
	Total...	19,167	668	323	151	578	582	3,787	67	4,761
Cochin.	1. Cochin	5,112	74	4	63	237	39	1,930	28	531
	2. Cherianandapuram.	4,301	12	...	16	115	16	706	1	733
	3. Vypeen	4,205	60	...	17	79	98	842	216	534
	4. Pallippuram... ...	3,424	24	...	13	87	145	729	13	395
	5. Mulavukad	1,717	22	...	13	40	1	401	...	277
	Total...	18,759	192	4	122	558	299	4,608	258	2,470
Kodungalloor.	1. Kodungalloor ...	4,317	94	1	24	24	37	850	30	1,113
	Total...	4,317	94	1	24	24	37	850	30	1,113
Mukundapuram.	1. Mukundapuram ...	1,801	40	...	3	15	48	191	7	1,331
	2. Padinettarayalam..	892	9	...	3	4	17	103	...	375
	3. Areepalam	3,038	48	5	23	51	39	438	2	2,032
	4. Mapranam	2,243	88	...	15	46	63	176	13	1,775
	5. Pudukad	1,730	4	...	6	41	91	127	4	747
	6. Kodashery	3,042	21	...	9	79	52	156	...	1,342
	7. Koratty...	4,182	21	1	23	48	83	245	1	3,046
	8. Thazhakad	2,116	5	1	11	64	44	179	16	1,655
	9. Palathingal	3,362	10	...	13	46	97	133	3	2,090
	Total...	22,406	246	7	106	394	534	1,748	46	14,393

VIII.

according to OCCUPATION *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.						
Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.	Total Population.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
19	114	201	118	2	65	71	2,811	23	495	3,642	126	9,860	19,646
29	722	149	24	...	5	2	1,149	23	2,509	123	91	5,762	11,668
83	1,490	124	91	...	1	...	1,749	107	758	4,904	86	11,372	23,664
46	894	142	299	1	7	4	3,415	95	590	5,538	171	13,800	28,803
1	188	38	107	8	10	...	568	3	418	2,319	67	5,047	9,902
178	3,498	654	639	11	88	77	9,692	251	4,770	16,526	541	45,841	93,683
12	785	276	905	14	39	...	3,112	5	484	5,056	177	13,062	26,833
25	600	18	31	...	7	...	3,425	8	504	4,393	26	10,386	21,022
14	1,189	22	71	1	11	...	2,278	24	461	4,300	74	9,665	19,956
10	1,349	49	107	...	16	...	1,211	5	1,471	3,162	114	8,559	17,459
17	393	7	112	...	3	...	1,003	...	305	1,833	11	4,193	8,631
78	4,316	372	1,226	15	76	...	11,029	42	3,225	18,744	402	45,865	93,901
3	1,897	91	43	3	44	...	1,605	...	1,312	3,528	60	9,638	20,397
3	1,897	91	43	3	44	...	1,605	...	1,312	3,528	60	9,638	20,397
4	85	90	72	10	16	...	509	...	373	2,053	37	4,630	9,541
...	348	6	22	...	1	...	159	...	141	796	35	1,894	3,916
9	235	55	106	...	64	...	967	14	491	3,267	51	7,672	15,569
5	43	80	220	...	4	19	578	2	277	2,354	72	5,961	11,791
7	22	59	155	...	17	...	1,296	9	107	1,814	40	4,768	9,314
...	23	127	146	...	32	...	1,882	...	471	2,893	60	7,538	14,831
23	22	114	464	...	22	6	1,892	28	517	3,806	124	10,443	20,929
29	14	41	93	...	11	...	307	3	745	2,378	25	5,623	11,244
29	63	118	200	...	36	2	1,693	19	735	3,672	68	8,839	17,866
106	855	690	1,478	10	203	27	9,283	75	3,857	23,036	512	57,368	1,14,974

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population

Districts.	PROVERTIES.	Total number of Houses.	PROFESSIONAL. Government service.	PROFESSIONAL. Military.	PROFESSIONAL. Learned.	PROFESSIONAL. Minor Professions.	DOMESTIC. Personal service.	COMMERCIAL. Trade.	COMMERCIAL. Conveyers.	AGRICULTURAL. Cultivation.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichoor.	1. Trichoor	4,219	310	163	65	120	139	1,366	64	1,363
	2. Vijayapuram ...	1,436	19	...	22	10	35	165	1	1,056
	3. Arimboor	517	3	...	16	13	19	10	...	580
	4. Paravattany... ...	2,078	20	...	4	68	61	154	3	1,472
	5. Peringottukara ...	2,529	14	1	14	16	23	361	1	1,362
	6. Yenamakal	2,341	10	...	3	6	24	498	...	590
	7. Chitlapilly	2,376	14	...	30	23	85	50	...	2,347
	8. Oorakam	3,082	39	...	37	43	121	415	10	2,378
	Total...	18,578	429	164	191	299	507	3,019	79	11,148
Talapilly.	1. Kunnankulam. ...	2,419	9	...	11	23	42	652	...	983
	2. Porkolam	2,413	14	...	30	30	83	310	...	2,150
	3. Choondal	1,597	7	...	18	13	35	61	1	1,213
	4. Eyala	1,549	1	...	13	13	35	61	...	1,193
	5. Chengazhikode ...	3,201	9	...	10	10	139	262	...	3,202
	6. Chelakara	3,306	24	...	14	36	164	339	...	2,063
	7. Pazhayannoor ...	3,075	25	...	44	25	120	262	4	1,640
	8. Machad...	1,717	29	...	11	26	122	105	1	1,169
	9. Mundatthikode ...	1,127	17	...	19	16	81	73	...	988
	Total...	20,404	135	...	170	192	821	2,125	6	14,601
Chittoor.	1. Chittoor	3,897	80	...	45	65	89	471	11	1,360
	2. Tattamangalam ...	3,341	...	...	...	7	59	1,078	10	1,426
	3. Nallepilly	3,570	3	...	11	27	147	303	7	1,693
	4. Nemmaray	2,929	35	2	21	158	75	344	3	1,314
	Total...	13,737	118	2	77	257	370	2,196	31	5,793

VIII.—(*Continued.*)

according to OCCUPATION *in each Proverty of the Cochin State.*

	Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.						
	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.	Total Population.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	77	81	107	274	6	13	6	1,970	...	509	4,300	110	11,262	22,305
	28	37	58	155	3	12	...	839	...	61	1,540	80	4,300	8,421
	24	1	18	93	4	5	...	39	5	61	551	12	1,632	3,086
	24	9	57	135	24	8	...	544	7	425	2,474	66	5,186	11,041
	9	565	62	91	...	8	...	441	11	125	3,057	62	5,889	12,112
	20	981	42	55	...	...	...	880	7	406	2,599	25	6,199	12,345
	30	102	95	155	3	31	...	312	1	181	3,253	87	7,131	13,930
	104	183	165	332	3	15	...	864	229	886	3,092	173	9,413	18,502
	316	1,959	604	1,290	43	92	6	5,889	260	2,654	20,866	615	51,312	1,01,742
	11	98	32	76	6	...	...	1,080	3	378	1,982	28	5,481	10,859
	3	316	151	110	12	12	...	156	2	556	2,219	50	6,002	12,206
	5	40	33	56	3	2	30	935	...	51	1,631	18	4,170	8,322
	35	376	27	86	...	...	...	656	...	108	1,701	46	4,354	8,705
	4	74	114	255	...	26	...	1,562	1	267	3,090	123	8,928	18,076
	3	232	165	243	...	49	...	2,336	11	238	3,228	88	9,801	19,034
	6	171	52	138	...	478	...	1,989	2	294	2,901	128	8,316	16,596
	...	67	92	115	...	2	...	1,099	15	114	1,780	82	4,862	9,681
	...	80	50	132	...	12	...	685	...	127	1,160	22	3,488	6,950
	67	1,454	717	1,211	21	581	30	10,498	34	2,133	19,692	585	55,392	1,10,465
	6	193	87	134	5	714	...	1,189	...	687	3,358	48	9,334	17,876
	...	161	317	220	...	393	...	925	...	395	3,206	...	7,932	16,131
	1	210	100	238	...	147	...	1,174	3	172	3,972	12	8,316	16,534
	...	145	104	222	2	200	...	1,087	14	1,052	2,826	64	7,743	15,411
	7	709	608	814	7	1,454	...	4,375	17	2,306	13,362	124	33,325	65,952

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population

DISTRICTS.		Professional.				Domestic.	Commercial.		Agricultural.
	Total number of Houses.	Government service.	Military.	Learned.	Minor Professions.	Personal service.	Trade.	Conveyers.	Cultivation.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Kanayannoor	19,167	668	323	151	578	582	3,787	67	4,761
2 Cochin	18,759	192	4	122	558	299	4,608	258	2,470
3 Kodungalloor	4,317	94	1	24	24	37	850	30	1,113
4 Mukundapuram	22,406	246	7	106	394	534	1,748	46	14,393
5 Trichoor	18,578	429	164	191	299	507	3,019	79	11,148
6 Talapilly	20,404	135	...	170	192	821	2,125	6	14,601
7 Chittoor	13,737	118	2	77	257	370	2,196	31	5,793
Grand Total...	1,17,368	1,882	501	841	2,302	3,150	18,333	517	54,279

VIII.—(*Concluded.*)

according to OCCUPATION *in the District of the Cochin State.*

Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.						
Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.	Total Population.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
178	3,498	654	639	11	88	77	9,692	251	4,770	16,526	541	45,841	93,683
78	4,316	372	1,226	15	76	...	11,029	42	3,225	18,744	402	45,865	93,901
3	1,897	91	43	3	44	...	1,605	...	1,312	3,528	60	9,638	20,397
106	855	690	1,478	10	203	27	9,283	75	3,857	23,036	512	57,368	1,14,974
316	1,959	604	1,290	43	92	6	5,889	260	2,654	20,866	615	51,312	1,01,742
67	454	717	1,211	21	581	30	10,498	34	2,133	19,692	585	55,392	1,10,465
7	709	608	814	7	1,454	...	4,375	17	2,306	13,362	124	33,325	65,952
755	14,688	3,736	6,701	110	2,538	140	52,371	679	20,257	1,15,754	2,839	2,98,741	6,01,114

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

	CASTES.	Total number of Houses.	Total population.	Government Service.	Military.	Learned.	Minor Professions.	Personal service.	Trade.	Conveyers.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Brahmans (Malabar).	83	636	2	...	...	3	6	...	...
2	Brahmans (Tamil) ...	137	895	108	...	19	28	11	56	...
3	Brahmans (other) ...	283	1,745	3	...	8	2	2	345	...
4	Kshatriyas ...	44	444	40	...	3	6	...	...	...
5	Vaisyas ...	33	227	...	...	2	...	1	47	...
6	Ambalawasy ...	85	567	12	...	2	20	6	15	...
7	Sudras (Malabar) ...	2,024	13,431	411	302	19	447	255	31	21
8	Sudras (Tamil) ...	145	994	32	9	...	15	13	51	...
9	Sudras (other) ...	542	3,136	2	...	7	...	3	300	2
10	Neithukaran ...	144	645	3	...	3	...	1	6	...
11	Kushawan ...	32	184	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
12	Veluthedan ...	52	359	...	...	...	...	105	3	...
13	Kshavrakaran ...	58	301	...	...	...	...	90	...	...
14	Kallashary ...	47	299	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
15	Marashary ...	272	1,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Eezhuwan ...	5,125	23,745	3	1	64	18	12	430	10
17	Cheruman ...	2,188	11,081	...	...	1	...	...	11	...
18	Ravuthan ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jonaga Moplah ...	799	4,175	...	...	6	10	4	510	2
20	Patany ...	50	269	17	11	1	1	27	14	...
21	Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nasrani Moplah ...	5,838	28,516	30	...	15	27	42	1,825	32
23	Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	East Indians ...	11	93	5	...	1	...	3	...	...
25	Jews ...	67	389	...	...	...	1	...	113	...
	Uninhabited ...	1,105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	19,167	93,683	668	323	151	578	582	3,787	67

IX.

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* KANAYANNOOR *District of the Cochin State.*

Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	36	172	35	76	300
15	...	26	3	3	...	...	...	3	2	137	129	12	343
8	1	38	5	...	...	...	...	38	2	230	179	94	790
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	95	46	2	229
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	41	3	...	103
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	78	29	103	287
1,882	2	48	105	...	...	...	...	226	45	932	1,925	189	6,591
16	...	3	165	8	...	...	...	29	1	180	11	3	458
166	2	2	42	...	...	...	2	612	2	360	147	7	1,480
1	92	...	21	...	...	34	...	61	1	78	21	...	323
...	2	...	...	28	...	...	...	14	...	...	24	...	86
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	27	19	...	198
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	43	8	...	157
...	...	...	49	43	...	...	...	5	4	51	13	1	132
...	...	...	13	374	...	10	...	89	...	100	160	...	797
346	5	3,321	204	43	8	15	73	2,260	97	1,022	4,187	6	11,620
6	...	16	4	1	2	23	...	2,854	9	346	2,155	...	5,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4
304	13	...	...	5	...	...	...	402	5	183	730	19	1,992
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	24	48	...	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,973	61	41	43	133	...	6	2	3,045	43	632	6,583	39	13,944
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	14	21	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	53	...	196
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,761	178	3,498	654	639	11	88	77	9,692	251	4,770	16,526	541	45,841

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

	CASTE.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	Professional. Government service.	Professional. Military.	Professional. Learned.	Professional. Minor Professions.	Domestic. Personal service.	Commercial. Trade.	Commercial. Conveyers.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu.	1. Brahmans (Malabar) ...	13	101	...	...	3	2	...	...	...
	2. Brahmans (Tamil) ...	41	337	10	...	1	17	1	40	...
	3. Brahmans (Other) ...	646	4,219	13	...	15	20	2	844	1
	4. Kshatriyas	8	19	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
	5. Vaisyas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Ambalawasy	22	112	2	...	1	4	1	...	...
	7. Sudras (Malabar) ...	548	4,117	124	...	5	280	117	46	...
	8. Sudras (Tamil) ...	131	1,166	16	...	9	38	...	101	4
	9. Sudras (Other) ...	795	4,382	3	...	...	22	...	149	...
	10. Neithukaran	44	209	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	11. Kushavan	7	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Veluthedan	16	90	...	...	...	...	18	1	...
	13. Kshavrakaran... ...	26	151	...	...	7	...	36	...	...
	14. Kallashary	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15. Marashary	122	661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Eezhuvan	5,074	26,239	2	...	40	16	35	340	142
	17. Cheruman	1,519	7,091	1	...	...	1	...	6	...
Mohammedan.	18. Rayuthan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Jonaga Moplah ...	589	3,160	...	...	1	14	1	436	6
	20. Patany	18	82	5	...	...	...	...	15	...
	21. Others	135	842	...	...	2	6	2	162	...
Christian.	22. Nasrani Moplah ...	7,588	40,057	15	4	38	129	86	2,348	88
	23. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. East-Indian	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Jew.	25. Jews	159	803	...	...	...	6	...	68	...
	Uninhabited	1,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	18,759	93,901	192	4	122	558	299	4,608	258

IX.—(*Continued.*)

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* COCHIN *District of the Cochin State.*

AGRICULTURAL.	INDUSTRIAL.							INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	13	33	27
1	...	18	...	3	...	...	...	40	1	30	55	24	100
55	2	17	...	7	...	...	...	134	2	194	778	164	1,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	8	8	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	10	16	23	43
281	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	64	28	329	769	38	2,024
14	...	...	150	7	3	...	...	32	..	63	187	3	539
163	4	4	...	6	...	3	...	1,114	...	204	619	19	2,072
...	25	1	...	...	...	36	...	2	...	7	18	2	115
...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	13	...	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	10	21	...	65
...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
...	...	1	...	142	...	...	...	68	...	24	108	...	318
184	...	3,633	110	123	...	10	...	2,604	...	942	5,099	7	12,952
14	...	21	...	16	...	...	...	1,553	...	265	1,655	...	3,536
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	12	6	...	7	...	...	...	393	4	191	489	4	1,479
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12	1	...	42
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	78	...	47	107	...	432
1,678	34	603	111	881	10	27	...	4,859	6	841	8,585	75	19,639
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1	...	7	2	...	...	50	...	32	202	2	429
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,470	78	4,316	372	1,226	15	76	...	11,029	42	3,225	18,744	402	45,865

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

	CASTE.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	PROFESSIONAL. Government service.	PROFESSIONAL. Military.	PROFESSIONAL. Learned.	PROFESSIONAL. Minor Professions.	DOMESTIC. Personal service.	COMMERCIAL. Trade.	COMMERCIAL. Conveyers.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU.	1. Brahmans (Malabar) ...	11	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Brahmans (Tamil) ...	54	326	10	...	3	...	...	52	...
	3. Brahmans (Other) ...	47	321	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
	4. Kshatriyas ...	7	53	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Vaisyas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Ambalawasy ...	9	68	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Sudras (Malabar) ...	321	2,242	72	...	1	23	...	12	2
	8. Sudras (Tamil) ...	58	420	3	...	...	...	...	43	...
	9. Sudras (Other) ...	165	954	1	...	...	...	...	28	...
	10. Neithukaran ...	31	178	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	11. Kushavan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Veluthedan ...	5	23	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
	13. Kashavrakaran ...	9	48	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
	14. Kallashary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15. Marashary ...	20	111	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	16. Eezhuvan ...	1,966	9,447	...	1	16	...	13	35	4
	17. Cheruman ...	185	757	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
MOHAMMEDAN	18. Ravuthan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19. Jonaga Moplah ...	884	4,383	2	...	3	1	1	435	22
	20. Patany ...	4	27	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
	21. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.	22. Nasrani Moplah ...	199	977	...	...	...	...	...	164	2
	23. European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. East-Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.	25. Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uninhabited ...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	4,317	20,397	94	1	24	24	37	850	30

IX.—(*Continued.*)

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* KODUNGALLOOR *District of the Cochin State.*

AGRICULTURAL.	INDUSTRIAL.							INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	16	24
8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	61	3	155
15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	58	7	148
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	14	29
501	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	145	489	19	974
1	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	72	...	228
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	108	91	...	459
...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	2	39	...	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	4	21	...	52
158	1	1,870	26	3	...	...	...	657	...	514	1,686	...	4,463
1	...	20	...	...	3	...	...	204	...	32	120	...	376
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353	2	1	...	9	...	...	...	383	...	360	670	1	2,140
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	46	173	...	435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,113	3	1,897	91	43	3	44	...	1,605	...	1,312	3,528	60	9,638

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

	CASTE.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	PROFESSIONAL. Government service.	PROFESSIONAL. Military.	PROFESSIONAL. Learned.	PROFESSIONAL. Minor Professions.	DOMESTIC. Personal service.	COMMERCIAL. Trade.	COMMERCIAL. Conveyers.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU.	1. Brahmans (Malabar) ...	182	1,584	6	...	2	4	...	...	...
	2. Brahmans (Tamil) ...	169	923	26	...	5	14	...	117	...
	3. Brahmans (Other) ...	48	266	1	...	1	2	...	70	...
	4. Kshatriyas ...	9	78	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	5. Vaisyas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Ambalawasy ...	141	1,067	13	...	2	23	...	...	...
	7. Sudras (Malabar) ...	2,458	17,604	163	7	9	128	12	47	22
	8. Sudras (Tamil) ...	110	715	12	...	...	4	...	72	...
	9. Sudras (Other) ...	440	2,292	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
	10. Neithukaran ...	62	314	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
	11. Kushavan ...	135	809	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	12. Veluthedan ...	75	451	...	...	...	...	162	...	...
	13. Kshavrakaran ...	80	503	...	...	...	...	164	...	...
	14. Kallashary ...	83	437	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
	15. Marashary ...	581	3,195	2	...	5	3	...	8	...
	16. Eezhuvan ...	7,316	39,006	8	...	73	98	171	389	1
	17. Cheruman ...	2,054	10,510	...	...	...	4	...	1	23
MOHAMMEDAN.	18. Ravuthan ...	60	318	2	...	...	...	...	102	...
	19. Jonaga Moplah ...	854	4,353	1	...	3	3	5	196	...
	20. Patany ...	71	324	7	...	1	...	...	3	...
	21. Others ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
CHRISTIAN.	22. Nasrani Moplah ...	5,556	30,136	5	...	5	107	20	671	...
	23. European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. East-Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.	25. Jews ...	19	85	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
	Uninhabited ...	1,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	22,406	1,14,974	246	7	106	394	534	1,748	46

IX.—*(Continued.)*

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* MUKUNDAPURAM *District of the Cochin State.*

AGRICULTURAL.	INDUSTRIAL.							INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	36	310	79	795
92	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	106	139	23	396
3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	45	27	106
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	8	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	38	131	220	552
4,169	3	57	...	...	...	...	...	349	4	829	2,566	72	9,167
32	1	2	35	3	...	...	...	21	1	46	130	12	344
238	5	4	3	24	...	5	...	443	3	64	385	...	1,102
10	7	3	...	...	...	64	...	3	...	23	64	...	132
4	...	...	1	222	...	1	...	10	...	12	134	...	422
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	50	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	66	...	251
...	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	5	...	11	56	...	213
15	...	...	2	952	...	1	2	45	...	114	383	1	1,662
4,078	75	734	637	120	10	22	4	2,388	...	577	10,345	28	19,248
64	3	1	4	15	...	110	2	3,207	...	387	1,506	...	5,183
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	6	28	...	157
554	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	484	...	276	759	11	2,155
74	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	16	...	2	54	...	163
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4,871	11	51	6	...	...	...	19	2,284	...	1,280	5,759	39	15,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	18	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,393	106	855	690	1,478	10	203	27	9,283	75	3,857	23,036	512	57,368

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

	CASTES.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	PROFESSIONAL. Government service.	Military.	Learned.	Minor Professions.	DOMESTIC. Personal service.	COMMERCIAL. Trade.	Conveyers.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU.	1. Brahmans (Malabar)...	196	1,730	3	...	6	18	1	3	...
	2. Brahmans (Tamil) ...	198	980	36	...	10	16	1	158	...
	3. Brahmans (Other) ...	14	55	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
	4. Kshatriyas ...	8	111	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	5. Vaisyas ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	6. Ambalawasy ...	164	1,432	20	...	5	25	...	4	...
	7. Sudras (Malabar) ...	3,692	25,932	283	6	41	146	33	173	6
	8. Sudras (Tamil) ...	125	584	28	24	...	3	9	37	...
	9. Sudras (Other) ...	166	791	3	50	...	1	...	24	...
	10. Neithukaran ...	14	91	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	11. Kushawan ...	43	374	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	12. Veluthedan ...	86	612	...	...	...	...	201	...	...
	13. Kshavrakaran ...	64	485	...	...	...	...	160	...	...
	14. Kallashary ...	73	472	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
	15. Marashary ...	441	2,800	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Eezhuvan ...	5,833	32,745	2	6	111	59	69	197	57
	17. Cheruman ...	1,120	6,083	...	9	1	4	...	...	...
MOHAMMEDAN.	18. Ravuthan ...	2	17	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
	19. Jonaga Moplah ...	481	2,398	2	...	3	1	1	200	...
	20. Patany ...	83	331	11	61	...	...	...	22	...
	21. Others ...	4	14	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
CHRISTIAN.	22. Nasrani Moplah ...	4,591	23,663	25	7	11	24	32	2,169	16
	23. Europeans ...	3	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	24. East Indians ...	5	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.	25. Jews ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uninhabited ...	1,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	18,578	1,01,742	429	164	191	299	507	3,019	79

IX.—(*Continued.*)

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* TRICHOOR *District of the Cochin State.*

Agricultural.	Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	119	122	415	179	830
58	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	123	109	21	428
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	8	6	3	23
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	2	4	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	115	159	258	751
5,766	9	34	19	11	1	8	...	1,013	63	353	4,342	135	13,490
12	...	13	14	...	...	9	...	18	...	53	49	...	315
57	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	120	4	24	102	...	404
1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	3	11	...	48
...	...	...	2	100	...	...	...	15	...	15	44	...	183
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	67	1	314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	49	...	251
2	...	...	8	130	...	...	...	6	...	38	46	...	239
19	...	4	...	850	1	...	...	55	...	135	347	...	1,388
2,917	293	1,762	554	143	41	41	5	1,064	19	648	7,970	8	16,779
22	5	108	5	1	...	9	...	1,713	...	76	1,075	...	3,055
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	5
177	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	379	1	61	377	...	1,186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	52	...	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6
1,987	8	21	...	51	...	3	1	1,467	43	675	5,740	5	11,378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	17
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,148	316	1,959	604	1,290	43	92	6	5,889	260	2,654	20,866	615	51,312

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

		CASTE.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	Professional. Government service.	Professional. Military.	Professional. Learned.	Professional. Minor Professions.	Domestic. Personal service.	Commercial. Trade.	Commercial. Conveyers.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu.	1	Brahmans (Malabar) ...	167	1,397	1	...	5	...	...	4	...
	2	Brahmans (Tamil) ...	428	2,524	29	...	12	16	2	303	...
	3	Brahmans (Other) ...	6	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Kshatriyas ...	3	17	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
	5	Vaisyas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Ambalawasy ...	241	1,558	3	...	6	22	3	12	...
	7	Sudras (Malabar) ...	5,116	34,273	97	...	15	117	29	68	3
	8	Sudras (Tamil) ...	91	434	3	...	...	...	11	45	...
	9	Sudras (Other) ...	299	1,500	...	...	...	1	...	86	...
	10	Neithukaran ...	332	1,555	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	11	Kushavan ...	98	488	...	...	...	...	2	47	...
	12	Veluthedan ...	143	932	...	...	...	...	334	...	...
	13	Kshavrakaran ...	138	959	...	...	...	...	295	3	...
	14	Kallashary ...	35	237	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	15	Marashary ...	457	2,892	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
	16	Eezhuvan ...	5,162	28,926	...	...	120	14	131	99	...
	17	Cheruman ...	2,260	11,317	...	...	5	1	4	13	3
Mohamedan.	18	Ravuthan ...	113	505	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
	19	Jonaga Moplah ...	1,472	6,739	...	...	2	4	...	271	...
	20	Patany ...	24	126	2	...	...	...	...	20	...
	21	Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian.	22	Nasrani Moplah ...	2,785	14,054	...	...	4	13	10	1,046	...
	23	European ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	East-Indian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jew.	25	Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Uninhabited ...	1,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	20,404	1,10,465	135	...	170	192	821	2,125	6

IX.—(*Continued.*)

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* TALAPILLY *District of the Cochin State.*

Agricultural.	Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
60	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	10	308	181	120	701
139	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	272	470	47	1,199
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	11	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	72	229	317	784
8,527	3	52	25	43	...	10	...	1,357	3	581	5,474	72	17,797
11	...	...	5	15	...	28	...	30	...	12	68	...	206
36	3	5	...	12	...	10	...	263	...	31	302	...	751
6	...	2	...	8	...	443	...	5	...	22	308	...	760
...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	19	...	2	89	...	216
10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	15	94	...	464
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	4	117	...	485
...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	17	...	7	42	...	125
17	...	7	...	868	3	...	...	89	...	20	453	...	1,430
2,849	58	1,350	687	98	18	46	30	2,318	...	325	6,638	1	14,144
42	...	4	...	...	...	44	...	3,624	...	109	1,699	...	5,769
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	7	74	...	263
753	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1,187	7	77	1,122	...	3,307
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	33	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,995	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1,483	...	266	2,297	17	6,913
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,601	67	1,454	717	1,211	21	581	30	10,498	34	2,133	19,692	585	55,392

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

	CASTE.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	PROFESSIONAL. Government service.	PROFESSIONAL. Military.	PROFESSIONAL. Learned.	PROFESSIONAL. Minor Professions.	DOMESTIC. Personal service.	COMMERCIAL. Trade.	COMMERCIAL. Conveyers.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU.	1. Brahmans (Malabar) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Brahmans (Tamil) ...	711	3,219	56	...	22	97	...	183	...
	3. Brahmans (Other) ...	8	39	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
	4. Kshatriyas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5. Vaisyas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Ambalawasy ...	7	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7. Sudras (Malabar) ...	1,092	6,514	36	2	3	115	36	192	3
	8. Sudras (Tamil) ...	2,739	12,798	17	...	10	22	101	712	...
	9. Sudras (Other) ...	1,887	8,908	4	...	3	2	14	147	10
	10. Neithukaran ...	261	1,506	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
	11. Kushavan ...	35	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12. Veluthedan ...	5	34	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
	13. Kshavrakaran ...	19	126	...	...	...	...	37	...	...
	14. Kallashary ...	15	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15. Marashary ...	137	1,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Eezhuvan ...	3,415	18,412	1	...	34	9	161	428	7
	17. Cheruman ...	1,193	5,638	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
MOHAMEDAN.	18. Ravuthan ...	574	2,768	...	...	...	1	3	308	2
	19. Jonaga Moplah ...	148	814	...	...	...	...	...	128	7
	20. Patany ...	160	839	2	...	2	...	2	67	...
	21. Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.	22. Nasrani Moplah ...	454	2,862	...	...	2	9	8	27	2
	23. European ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. East-Indian ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JEW.	25. Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uninhabited ...	877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	13,737	65,952	118	2	77	257	370	2,196	31

IX.—(*Continued.*)

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the* CHITTOOR *District of the Cochin State.*

Agricultural.	Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	5	12	549	381	106	1,626
...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	9	13
1,093	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	304	3	391	873	3	3,430
1,360	2	16	64	23	...	222	...	1,115	...	334	2,398	4	6,398
673	4	4	22	233	5	615	...	465	...	221	2,192	1	4,293
31	1	1	4	25	...	399	...	38	..	25	193	...	786
...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	15	...	18	19	...	99
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	19
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	16	...	65
...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	11	...	3	7	...	35
...	...	...	4	315	...	...	...	74	...	28	111	...	636
1,590	...	668	490	149	2	173	...	609	2	442	4,855	...	9,391
32	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	914	...	184	1,616	...	2,867
233	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	406	...	41	398	...	1,374
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	14	134	1	414
98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	35	157	...	399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
477	...	...	...	4	...	24	...	246	...	16	584	...	1,463
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,793	7	709	608	814	7	1,454	...	4,375	17	2,306	13,362	124	33,325

No.

STATEMENT showing particulars of the population according to

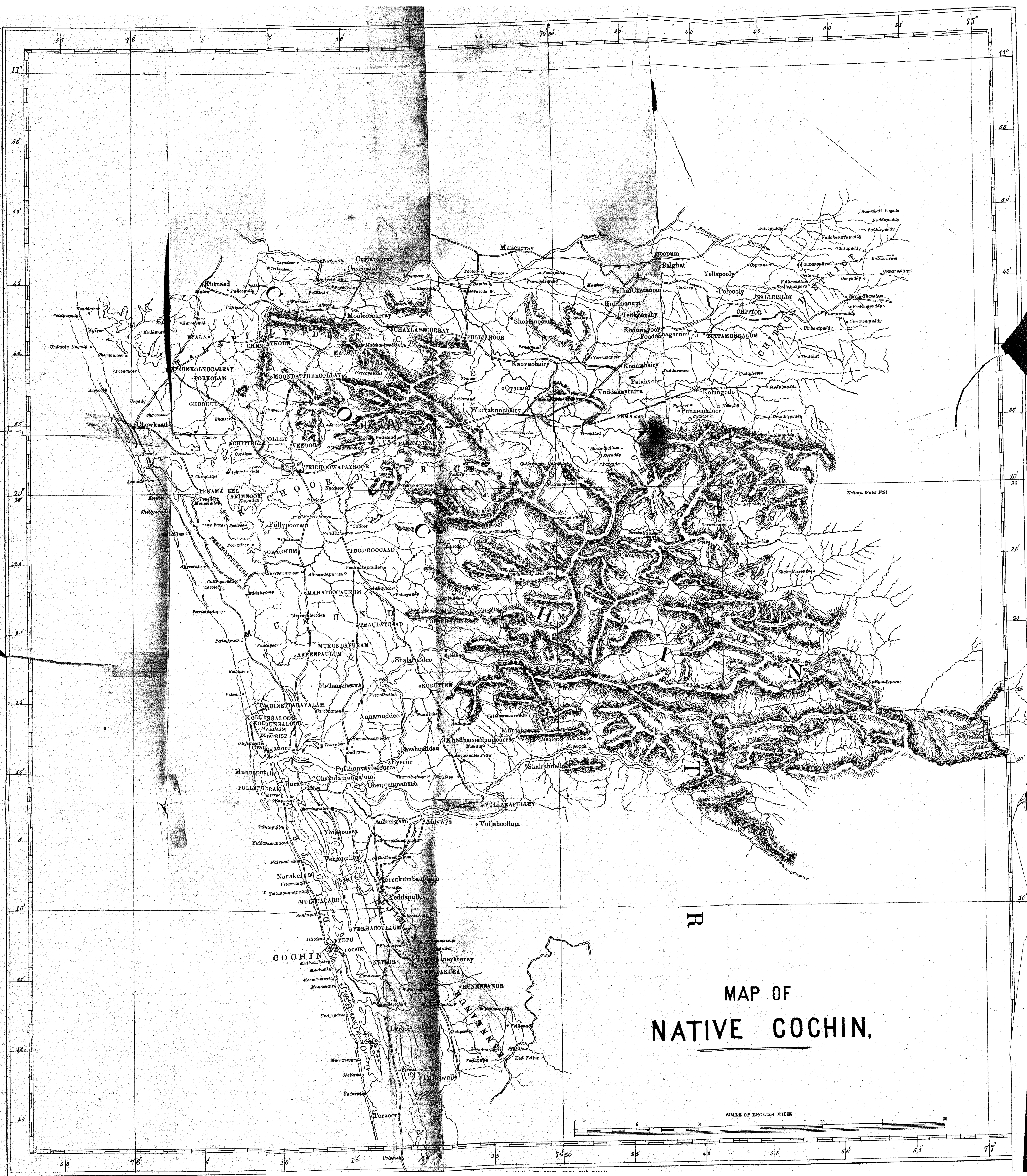
	CASTE.	Total number of houses.	Total population.	Professional. Government service.	Professional. Military.	Professional. Learned.	Professional. Minor Professions.	Domestic. Personal service.	Commercial. Trade.	Commercial. Conveyors.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu.	1. Brahmans (Malabar)...	652	5,510	12	...	16	43	9	7	...
	2. Brahmans (Tamil) ...	1,738	9,204	275	...	72	188	15	909	...
	3. Brahmans (Other) ...	1,052	6,677	18	...	24	24	4	1,335	1
	4. Kshatriyas	79	722	42	...	3	15	...	6	...
	5. Vaisyas	33	229	...	...	2	2	1	47	...
	6. Ambalawasy	669	4,842	52	...	16	91	10	31	...
	7. Sudras (Malabar) ...	15,251	1,04,113	1,186	317	93	1,556	482	569	57
	8. Sudras (Tamil) ...	3,459	17,111	111	33	19	82	134	1,061	...
	9. Sudras (Other) ...	4,294	21,963	13	50	10	26	17	750	12
	10. Neithukaran	888	4,498	4	...	3	3	1	25	...
	11. Kushavan	350	2,071	...	...	...	...	2	95	...
	12. Veluthedan	382	2,501	...	...	...	...	837	4	...
	13. Kshavrakaran... ...	394	2,573	...	...	7	...	796	3	...
	14. Kallashary	254	1,541	...	...	4	...	1	20	..
	15. Marashary	2,030	12,370	3	...	5	4	...	15	...
	16. Eezhuvan	33,891	1,78,520	16	8	458	106	590	1,976	244
	17. Cheruman	10,519	52,477	1	9	9	10	4	34	26
Mohamedan.	18. Ravuthan	752	3,617	3	...	...	...	3	516	2
	19. Jonaga Moplah ...	5,227	26,022	5	...	18	29	12	2,208	37
	20. Patany	410	1,998	48	72	4	1	29	142	48
	21. Others	140	860	2	...	2	6	2	165	...
Christian.	22. Nasrani Moplah ...	27,011	1,40,265	75	11	75	109	198	8,210	138
	23. European	3	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
	24. East-Indian	17	142	14	...	1	...	3	...	...
Jew.	25. Jews	245	1,278	...	...	...	7	...	205	...
	Uninhabited	7,628	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total...	1,17,368	6,01,114	1,882	501	841	2,302	3,150	18,333	517

IX.—(*Concluded.*)

CASTE AND OCCUPATION *in the Cochin State.*

Agricultural.	Industrial.							Indefinite and non-Productive.					
Cultivation.	Dress.	Food.	Metals.	Construction.	Books.	Household Goods.	Combustibles.	Laborers.	Property.	Unproductive.	Others.	Religious service.	Women.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
187	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	6	210	664	965	503	2,877
484	1	77	4	12	...	...	...	65	33	1,246	1,340	236	4,247
82	6	57	13	10	...	...	...	183	4	464	1,078	306	3,068
19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	168	74	14	378
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	41	3	...	103
287	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	29	10	318	591	944	2,459
22,219	17	212	168	54	1	18	...	3,317	146	3,290	16,375	528	53,508
1,446	3	34	498	56	...	259	...	1,245	2	696	2,915	39	8,478
1,380	18	19	68	276	5	633	2	3,237	9	1,012	3,838	27	10,561
74	101	6	25	33	...	1,000	...	155	1	160	644	2	2,261
4	2	...	3	510	...	1	...	73	...	50	314	...	1,017
25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	2	85	249	1	1,277
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	96	286	...	1,298
2	...	...	57	383	...	...	...	44	4	110	165	1	750
51	...	12	19	3,532	4	11	2	420	...	425	1,583	1	6,283
12,067	456	13,345	2,705	677	82	349	112	11,653	136	4,863	40,907	24	87,749
181	8	164	13	33	5	207	2	14,090	9	1,401	9,832	...	26,439
263	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	469	...	54	504	...	1,801
2,236	27	23	...	32	...	...	...	3,309	17	1,162	4,231	36	12,640
183	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	115	...	95	348	...	956
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	78	...	51	107	...	441
13,013	114	726	163	1,069	10	60	22	13,721	92	3,746	29,110	175	69,428
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4
18	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	2	6	21	...	57
5	...	1	...	8	2	...	...	57	...	57	273	2	661
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54,279	755	14,688	3,736	6,701	110	2,538	140	52,571	679	20,257	115,754	2,839	293,741

APPENDIX.


MAP OF
NATIVE COCHIN.
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES
COCHIN
Palghat
Muncurray
Curlapaurae
Kutnaad
Chowkaad
Moolooorcurray
CHAYLAYCURRAY
PULLIANOOR
Kauvuchairy
Oyacaud
Wurrakunchairy
Vuddakayturra
Kolungode
Yellapooly
Polpooly
NALLEPILLY
CHITTOR
TUTTAMUNGALUM
Kodowayoor
Koonnahairy
Pullul Chatanoor
Kollimanum
Tenkoorshy
Shoolanoor
CHITTOOR DISTRICT
MOONDATTHEECCLLAY
CHOODUL
CHITTELLA
TRICHOOWAPAYROOR
VELOOR
PARAVATTANI
TRICHOOR DISTRICT
TALAPILLY DISTRICT
MUKUNDAPURAM
TENAMA
Pullypooram
ORAGHUM
POODHOOCAAD
MAHAPOOCAUNUM
THAULAYCAAD
ARREEPAULUM
Shalacodeo
Pothumcherra
KORUTTEE
PADINETTAYALAM
KODUNGALOOR
Cranganore
Annamuddee
Parahoufidau
Putthuuvaylecourra
Chaondamangalum
Chengahmunaud
Munnaputh
PULLYPURAM
VULLARAPULLEY
Aulhungaud
Ahlywye
Vulljahcollum
Yaiacurra
Verrapulley
Narakel
Wurrukumbauglium
Yeddapulley
MULUACAUD
YERHACOULLUM
VYEPU
NETTUR
NIENDAKURA
KUNNEENUR
KANAYANUR
Urroor
Panawully
Toraoor
Munjahpoora
Khodhacoullungcurray
Shairahnellor
Nellara Water Fall
Shakulaconda
Punnencaloor
COCHIN STATE
R
Kottatta
Shellycaud
Peringoottukura

A MANUAL OF GEOGRAPHY

OF

COCHIN.

Situation and extent.

NATIVE COCHIN consists of two disconnected parts, of which the larger is bounded on the south by the Shertallay division of Travancore; on the east by Travancore, and portions of Malabar and Coimbatore; on the north by Malabar separated for some distance by the Ponnany river, and on the west by the Ponnany Taluk of Malabar and by the Arabian sea. The smaller part called Chittoor is entirely encircled by British Territory.

The whole is comprised between 9° and 11° of north latitude, and 76° and 77° of east longitude.

Divisions and their area.

At the time the Trignometrical Survey was made of this country, there were eleven Taluks or Districts, but they have since been reduced to seven by the amalgamation of Chaylakara and Mulloorkaray with Talapally, of Yainamakal with Trichoor, and of Kodachayree with Mukundapuram.

The present divisions for administrative purposes are (1) Kanayannoor, (2) Cochin, (3) Kodungaloor, (4) Mukundapuram, (5) Trichoor, (6) Talapally, and (7) Chittoor; their areas being respectively according to Messrs. Ward and Conner, 80¾, 62¼, 18¾, 418¼, 225, 271, and 285, giving a total for the State of 1,361½ square miles.

Physical features.

The prevailing geological formations of the mountain ranges appear to be granite overlaid in some places with syenitic trap and other volcanic rocks. They are described as precipitous, yet in general thickly wooded from the base to the summit and having elevations from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above the sea. The principal forest growth is teak, with bamboos and other underwood, which preventing the free circulation of the air, render these localities very unhealthy. They are consequently avoided, except during the heavy rains of autumn, during which they are perfectly healthy, although in that season they are at most times enveloped in thick clouds.

The most striking physical feature of the country is furnished by the series of shallow lakes called the *backwaters* receiving the drainage of the numerous streams descending from the Western Ghauts. One of these feeders the Alwaye has been known to rise nearly sixteen feet in twenty-four hours, and similarly the rest. This affects the backwaters in the like degree. The following table of rain-fall registered at the capital of the State will throw some light on the subject.

Account of the Annual rain-fall at Ernacollum (in inches.)

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January ...	...	3· 5	...	·85	...	2·825	3· 9	...	...	...	...
February ...	...	...	...	...	2· 5	2	·15	1. 45	3· 2	...	...
March	· 4	...	4· 15	1· 3	· 2	7	1·525	...	· 9	...	4·
April	6·875	2·6	5· 3	1· 85	7· 25	8· 25	8· 1	5· 5	9· 7	·25	5· 1
May.........	19· 35	·8	19	7· 55	6· 25	6· 9	12· 6	7. 55	10· 85	24. 5	4· 7
June	24· 1	19 ·8	23· 5	48· 3	30· 7	24·375	29· 25	29· 6	39. 95	39· 85	35· 15
July	41· 4	30·65	27·175	15· 4	17·075	19·975	28· 05	16· 35	29· 1	31. 05	35· 55
August ...	14· 7	10· 7	7·175	4·825	11·175	11· 55	11· 25	10· 1	8· 1	5,926	15·
September .	4· 05	6· 2	10·475	9·	16·775	13· 25	7· 65	22· 4	7· 6	10. 1	3· 6
October ...	10·	5· 2	10· 1	9· 3	13· 7	18	5· 85	10·475	14· 75	15. 1	5· 65
November..	4· 85	7·35	·55	·45	2· 6	6· 3	8· 05	9· 65	1·	1. 65	1· 6
December..	...	·8	·55	·65	3· 4	1·075	·85	3· 1	5·	3· 1	...
Total...	125·725	87· 6	112·975	99·675	111·625	121· 5	116·225	116·175	125·65	131·525	107·05

The form of the backwaters is exceedingly irregular, branching into a great number of intricate and shallow channels inclosing various low alluvial islands. The communication with the sea is at three points: one at the city of Cochin which is a British possession, another at Kodungaloor, or Cranganore, and the third at Chetwaye. The backwater though shallow in some parts is navigable both for passage and cargo boats.

Soil and productions.

In the northern part of the low country there is much laterite or ferruginous clay-stone, soft when first raised, so that it may be cut with a knife, but becoming hard as brick on exposure to the air. The cultivable land is in some places clayey, in others gravelly. In the south the soil is sandy, and on the banks of the rivers and of the backwaters it is overlaid by the monsoon inundations with a rich alluvial deposit. The timber of this State is amongst the most valuable of its productions. Teak, blackwood, anjely, jack, ben-teak and bastard cedar being abundant. The principal vegetable productions are rice, pepper, cardamoms, betlenut, ginger, yams, sweet potatoes, and arrow-root, besides brinjals, pumkins and cucumber. The fruits include the plantain, bread-fruit, jack-fruit, mango, pine-apple, tamarind, lime and others. Coffee of excellent quality is produced to some extent. Cotton of inferior quality, and the sugar-cane are also grown in small quantities.

Exports and Imports.

The nearest Railway stations are at Tiroor, Shoranoor, Lackady, Palghaut, and Conjecode, and the nearest seaports are Cochin, Narakal, Beypore and Calicut. The exports *by land* are areka nuts and jungle timber, and *by sea* coffee, cocoanuts and the oil and coir manufactured therefrom, and forest timber. The imports *by land* are chiefly tobacco, opium and chilli, and *by sea* salt, rice and piece goods.

Further particulars regarding the country are given in the following sections which treat of the districts separately.

SECTION II.

THE KANAYANNOOR DISTRICT.

Situation, sub-divisions and considerable places.

KANAYANNOOR is the most south-eastern District of Cochin, the extreme irregularity of its triangular figure will be inferred from the great length of its perimeter and comparative minuteness of its contents, a circumference of 55 miles comprehending a superficies of only 63¾ square miles; but to their extent must be added that of the detached portions of the District which will augment its area to 80¾ square miles. The District of Cochin bounds it on the west for 12 miles, Peeravum, Perrumbaulur and Yeddapully passes for 22 miles (the latter 13 miles of this distance) along its eastern confines, and Vyekkum for 19 and Shertullay for 2 miles define its limits on the south.

This District contains five sub-divisions including its detached one, viz., Kanayannoor, Neendakara, Nettur, Ernacollum and Vellarapilly. Their various extent gives an average area of 16 square miles.

Tripunithoray though not the principal place in the District may deserve precedence as being the residence of the Rajah; indeed its almost only distinguishing characteristic is the Fort and Palace and buildings within it. The construction or materials of the fortification are not such as are calculated to offer much resistance; indeed it may be considered as enclosing rather than defending the edifices within it. Some of these and especially the palace lately built for the Maharajah and the clock-tower situated at the junction of the roads are not wanting in taste and skill.

Within the Fort is the Maharajah's own pagoda, a small bazar inhabited by Brahmins, Nairs and Konkanies and a large Ootuperra and Tank. The bazar or pettah of this place is small and as usual inhabited by Christians who have a Church on a minute scale. Tripunithoray is in the *Neendakara* sub-division which includes three villages only, namely :—

1. Thekkumbhagom, 2. Natamel, and 3. Eravoor.

Kanayannoor is the largest sub-division. The place from whence it derives its name is remarkable for a palace and a pagoda. A number of Angadies or Bazars are scattered over the northern parts of the sub-division, that of Mulienthuruthu being amongst the most conspicuous.

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The names of the villages in this Proverty are :—

1. Keecheri	16. Kattimuttam	31. Mulanthuruthu
2. Plappilly	17. Oozhakode	32. Pangarapilly
3. Mampazha	18. Netuvayal	33. Motavakad
4. Puthuvashery	19. Edakattavayal	34. Thalappana
5. Thottara	20. Kanayikode	35. Kanayannoor
6. Karimalappatti	21. Kaypattoor	36. Punnachal
7. Kulayettikara	22. Azhakkatthoor	37. Karikod
8. Pappakode	23. Thottoor	38. Kurikad
9. Ayyakunnam	24. Thirumarayoor	39. Chottanikara
10. Veetankara	25. Mangatapilly	40. Katungamangalam
11. Vazhiyil patinhare	26. Oorakam	41. Thiruvankulam
12. Kanjiramittam	27. Veliyanad	42. Irimpanam
13. Amballoor	28. Eyippuram	43. Patavakode
14. Kunnapilly	29. Perumpilly	
15. Chetthikode	30. Thurutthikara	

The *Nettoor* sub-division lies along the borders of the lake and is rich in cultivation, gardens and population, but contains few or no places of note except perhaps Poonithuray of ancient celebrity of which however, the remembrance is all that now attaches to it; an old Kottarum being the only remnant of its former pre-eminence. Nettur from which the Proverty takes its name deserves no mention. Vythela has a rather conspicuous pagoda, a distinction belonging to no other, although all have small temples.

The Proverty includes the villages of :—

1. Kumbalam	8. Kundannoor	15. Chalikkavattam
2. Panangad	9. Marata	16. Cheru-punnurunny
3. Chathamal	10. *Poonithura*	17. Vennala
4. Cheppanam	11. Vythela	18. Mamangalam
5. Udayathumvathukal	12. Punnurunny	19. Pativattam
6. Matavana	13. Karanakode	
7. Nettoor	14. Palarivattam	

Ernacollum the chief place of the sub-division of this name may in some measure be considered the seat of Government, the Dewan and other members of it residing here. And the distinction is every year becoming more perceptible in its exterior appearance. Besides a Kottarum after the usual size and fashion, the Cutcherry, several offices of the public servants and a large village occupied by various classes of the population, it possesses well macadamised roads, and a Grand Durbar Palace where the British Resident pays visits of State to His Highness the Maharajah. There are two Churches, one at Korruthaly and the other at Unjykymal (an appellation derived from the recollection of the five petty chiefs that at a distant period shared amongst them the adjacent country.) This last designation is more particularly applied to the comparatively large and regular town or bazaar at this place, which is most agreeably and

conveniently situated on the edge of the estuary and bears the appearance of possessing some share of trade which would seem to be chiefly in the hands of the Jews and Konkanies.

A list of the villages belonging to this Proverty is subjoined :—

1. Thevara	8. Kathrakadava	15. Chittoor
2. Chenganad	9. Perumanoor	16. Cheranelloor
3. Komanthurutha	10. Karithala	17. Etekunnam
4. Katavanthara	11. Kovilvattam	18. Palam
5. Palathurutha	12. Thirkanarvattam	19. Kantanad
6. Chilavannoor	13. Vatuthala	
7. Elankulam	14. Kalloor	

Vellarapully highly cultivated and populous is a beautiful little territory lying along the northern bank of the Purrear and nearly encompassed by that river and one of its streams. The Kottarum here surrounded by a high strong wall, nearly half a mile in circumference is constructed after the usual native style. Kangoor has a comparatively large pettah inhabited solely by Christians. In it is a spacious Church of the ordinary architecture, similar in every way to that of Shewurrah, which however crowning the top of a low slope that overlooks the river is much more conspicuous. Beyond it at a very short distance is a palace of the Rajah pleasantly situated on the borders of this stream. It is of European architecture, and possesses a large neat pagoda in its neighbourhood. There is another temple of some note close to the Kolaghum or palace and various others are scattered over the whole tract.

Malayattoor, a confined insulated spot still higher up the river appertains to the Cochin State, and is dependent upon the foregoing sub-division. A considerable portion of this space is very wild, its population not extending beyond the bank of the river; but on the edge of which is a straggling pettah and a large Church dedicated to the Romo-Syrian worship. But the celebrity of this place is derived from a small chapel that crowns a neighbouring hill known as Curucemala or cross-hill; that emblem being fabled to have sprung from the rock on the summit, out of which it is now seen to issue.

The villages of this sub-division are :—

1. Chowerah	4. Kizhakumbhagom	7. Thoravumkara
2. Etanad	5. Vatakumbhagom	8. Mayalattoor
3. Thekumbhagom	6. Chengala	9. Nayathode

Physical features.

None of the larger rivers pursue their course through the tract now under review. The northern part of it however is intersected by a number of channels that in their devious windings separate it into a variety of islands, but none of those streams are remarkable for breadth or depth. Those S. E. of Tripoonithoray, uniting with a small inlet of the lake are the largest and continue always navigable. The shallow current of the

two most eastern branches admits boats only a short distance beyond the above place.

The estuary forms the boundary between Sharetulla, Vyekkum and Kanayannoor. Its waters are always saltish, its depth is considerable and its low shores are bordered to the edge with a rich vegetation. There are no artificial works for irrigation; water for domestic purposes is every where procured from numerous small reservoirs, most of them stone tanks and wells.

There are in this district neither hills nor forests. The higher grounds are composed of low slopes occasionally steep. The wood, that partly overruns them is a stunted dense and often thorny jungle.

Roads, passes and defiles.

Several roads intersect this district. The largest communication is that leading from the southward over Tripoonithoray, and which for the distance it here runs (seven miles) is good; passing for the whole of the way over a flat surface. The roads proceeding from the last place to Ernacollum and Vellarapully are quite of a similar character. Many of the streams intersecting the course of those communications are passed by wooden bridges. In reconstructing some of them, iron girders and posts procured from England are also employed to give them greater strength and permanency.

Mines, minerals and manufactures.

There are not any mines or minerals in this district, at least none has been found. The manufactures are chiefly those connected with the cocoanut plantations expressing the oil, extracting the spirit, &c. to which may be added the manufacture of comanums and the very coarsest kind of cloth worn by the lower classes. Salt could be and once was made along the borders of the lake, but the manufacture is now illegal.

Soil and productions.

The soil of the vallies and uplands of the southern parts is not generally to be distinguished from that found in the adjoining districts. That of the rice lands in the northern portion is a tough clay; being on the banks of the several streams that intersect them of a dark colour, often a deep mud, having a considerable mixture of sand, intermingled however with a sufficiency of earthy particles to produce in abundance all the ordinary vegetables. The jack and mango as well as the pepper vine thrive well on the Paramba lands; but it is to the cocoanut that their soil is more peculiarly adapted. It has already been seen that a very large share of the district is occupied by the plantations; but rice is the chief production.

SECTION III.

THE COCHIN DISTRICT.

Situation, extent and boundary.

COCHY commonly called Cochin, a maritime District, gives name to the Province; occupies 26 miles of coast bounded to the south by the Shertulla District, on the east by Kanayannoor, on the N. E. by Paroor, a division of Travancore, and is surrounded by water. It contains an area of 62¾ square miles.

Sub-divisions and considerable places.

It is sub-divided into five Revenue sub-divisions or Proverties, and those again into 59 portions termed Muries or Villages. The Proverties are; called Cochy, Cherianandapuram, Vypeen, Pallippuram and Mulavakad.

The *Cochy* sub-division south of the capital is exceedingly populous, the interior parts cultivated with the sides to the coast and east to the estuary over-run with the cocoanut, and houses in compounds closely studded. To the east is the island of Vendooritty stretching 2 miles from north to south, divided into fields and groves of cocoanut.

Calvetty, a street of houses or bazaars along the waterside 3 furlongs east of the flagstaff extends S. E. to Muttanchery and contains besides a street ¾ mile long narrow and filthy, a few public buildings in it at intervals and two Latin Churches. To the south-east is the palace of the Rajah of Cochin and a pagoda enclosed by a wall; the palace partaking of European architecture. To the south of it is Jew Town, the streets running south half a mile. The upper part is occupied by the *white*, and lower by the *black* Jews, each colony having a synagogue. That belonging to the white Jews adjoins the palace, and is a small but neat edifice, the floor being paved with China tiles. On the waterside at Calvetty, vessels of large dimensions are built, and smaller ones and craft along Muttanchery and to a small distance south of the Jew Town.

Cherlaye, a place S. E. 1 mile of the flagstaff and west of the Rameshwer palace is occupied by a large population of the Konkany race. They have a very extensive pagoda in the southern suburbs of their town, and many smaller temples.

On the western skirts of Cherlaye are a few country houses on an inlet of the estuary, a low and unwholesome situation. Amarawathi is a street of bazaars. At Pulluthuruthy to the S. E. 3½ miles is a pagoda of some celebrity and a reservoir. There are also a palace to the south of it and a Christian Church on the edge of the estuary.

Edakochy to the S. E. 2¾ miles of the above has a large Christian Church in a commanding situation on a narrow neck of land stretching north on the side of the estuary, and confined on the west by extensive cultivation.

The villages included in the Cochin Proverty are :—

1. Mundumvely	6. Cherlaye
2. Moolankuzhi	7. Muttanchery
3. Edakochy	8. Rameswaram patanhara muri
4. Rameswaram kizhakum muri	6. Pallooritty vatakum muri
5. Vendooritty	

The most southern sub-division is *Cherianandapuram.* It is populous and the largest portion of the land under wet cultivation. A few square miles occupied by a broad shallow water communicates with the estuary south of Edakochy. Coommalangoody is the principal village and has a pagoda of celebrity, the inhabitants being Nairs. To the S. W. 3½ miles is Murravacaud on the coast, and further to the south 1½ miles is Chellana a pagoda of small note.

There are 10 villages in this Proverty :—

1. Chellanam	6. Antikatava
2. Ganapathikad	7. Cheriakatava
3. Maravakad	8. Manachery
4. Kandakatava	9. Palloorithy-thekum muri
5. Puthenthode.	10. Kumbalangy

The sub-division of *Vyepu* or *Vypeen* occupies that narrow tract of land stretching N. of the bar of Cochin. At the southern extremity is the town of Vyepu inhabited by Konkanies and descendants of Portuguese and a few Dutch families. The Latin Church is a neat elegant building, and opposite to Cochin to the north of it is a street of bazars called Azheekal. North 1½ miles is Mullypangum or Mallipuram, N. W. 2¼ miles off is the pagoda of Ellangunnapuzha celebrated for an annual festival. To the north of it 1¼ miles is Narrakal an excellent port availed of by ships and steamers during the south-west monsoon when the larger harbour of British Cochin is very rough. N. W. of it 4½ miles on the road is Kuzhupilly with a street running east to a palace and to a pagoda.

There are 10 villages comprised in this Proverty, namely :—

1. Azheekal	6. Pukad
2. Ochanthurutha	7. Nayarambalam
3. Malippuram	8. Edavanakad
4. Sanketham	9. Narrakal
5. Elangunnapuzha	10. Netungad

North of Vypeen and up to the ruins of Ayacottah lies the Proverty of *Palliport* or *Paliuram* which contains the villages of :—

1. Ayyampally	8. Chennamangalam Parayakad
2. Kuzhupilly	9. Do. Kadavathurutha
3. Cheraye	10. Do. Gothurutha
4. Pallippuram	11. Do. Palathurutha
5. Chennamangalam Wadakumpuram	12. Do. Kudunkad
6. Do. Kizhakumpuram	13. Do. Manakotum
7. Do. Thekumpuram	14. Do. Chatthetam

Ayyampilly has a pagoda of some note and 2 miles north of it again is the small pagoda of Pallippuram on the west bank of the estuary. Just to the north of this is a ditch dividing the Cochin territory from the British and that of Travancore. Close to this ditch and on the north side is a leper asylum belonging to the British Government.

The *Mulavakad* division consists of 10 low islands within the estuary, the whole being under wet cultivation with small elevated spots on which are the houses of the inhabitants. The largest are Mulavakad, Panumbukad, Munjunakad and Kadamakudy. The British Residency called Ponjikara by the natives also termed Bolghatty is situated at the south extremity of the island of Mulavakad north-east 2¾ miles from the Cochin flagstaff. It is without exception the most superior building in the province, and in a delightful situation. The island runs N. W. 3½ miles widening from 1 to 5 furlongs to a Chowkey at the point, and S. E. of it ½ mile is a small palace with a pagoda. W. N. W. 1¼ miles of the Residency is the Christian Church in Panumbukad with a population of Christians, Valenmars and Nairs.

There are 16 villages in this Proverty, namely :—

1. Ponjikara	7. Cheriakadamakudy	13. Korampatam
2. Ponnarimangalam	8. Valiakadamakudy	14. Chennoor
3. Mulavakad	9. Moolampilly	15. Etampatam
4. Ramanthurutha	10. Pizhala	16. Thundathumkatava
5. Vallarpatam	11. Pudushery	
6. Panumbukad	12. Kothad	

Physical features. There are no rivers that pass through this district, but it is limited to the east by the grand estuary formed by the interior rivers and the back-water to the S. E., its depth being from 1 to 10 fathoms and affected by the tides twice in 24 hours. Discharging into the sea west of Cochin it forms a peculiar feature of the country, the borders being low are covered with luxuriant groves of the coccanut with towns and houses extending to the water side, and at intervals the white fronts of churches and other buildings are seen forming on the whole an extensive and beautiful scenery. An arm of it south of Edakochy strikes into the interior, branching off to the west and south, and the former into a broad but shallow lake with extensive cultivation around communicating by channels with other waters to the south in Sharetulla. One canal runs north, and again communicates between Calvetty and Muttanchery. The Mulavakad sub-division to the N.E. is a series of flat islands formed in the estuary by various branches or mouths of the Perriar which divides off at Alwaye.

Ponds and reservoirs are numerous, and a few in the vicinity of the pagodas are faced with stone. These are enumerated at no less than 10,000; but the water throughout is brackish and considered unwholesome by the European community at Cochin, who get their supply from the Alway river.

The face of the country is almost a flat surface, and the narrow tract along the coast may be considered to be the most elevated, sloping off to the estuary on the east. A few of the secondary species of timber trees grow in common with the productive trees. A low stunted plant thrives on the borders of the estuary and islands, and also long grass and species of the reed. Wood is a scarce article and is conveyed down in boats from the interior. The old leaves, shell and rind of the cocoanut are used for fuel.

Roads, passes, and defiles.

The only road travelled by troops is almost along the coast, enters the district at the southern extremity at Undarully, runs along the coast from it by a few insignificant places to the capital 12½ miles, passes through Narrakal and Kuzhupilly to a ruined line of fortification and thence into the Paroor district of Travancore in general through habitations and groves of cocoanut. About ½ a mile to the west, another inland road enters at Edakochy and passes extensive cultivations and then through Pulluthuruthy to the Ramashwer palace where it divides and proceeds to Muttanchery north and Cherlaye to the west.

Mines, minerals and manufactures.

Mines and minerals are totally unknown, and the manufactures are confined to small quantities of jaggery, arrack, oil and coir. Cloth as well as the other necessaries of life are imported both by land and by sea.

Soil and productions.

The soil of the high land is in general a white loose sand, and of the low land a brown and stiff sand intermixed with clay and mud both fertile. Paddy and cocoanut thrive on it in great plenty and luxuriance, and are the principal productions save a few plantains, vegetables and fruit reared in gardens. The cows and bullocks are in general very diminutive; the cows yield but small quantities of poor milk, and bullocks unfit for carriage or agricultural purposes. The buffaloes thrive well and are in general yoked to the plough.

SECTION IV.

THE KODUNGALOOR DISTRICT OR EDAWAGAY.

Situation, extent and boundaries.

Kodungaloor is a small revenue District with a titular Rajah, whose expenses are defrayed out of the local revenue, but who exercising but a very limited authority, is in fact not much more than a Zemindar of the territory of which he is styled Rajah. Kodungaloor Nattakam, as this tract is called, lies north from Cochin or rather N. W. 18 miles. It is bounded on the south by the Perriar for 4½ miles, on the west excluding the narrow spit of sand, whose extremity forms the bar for nearly a similar distance by the sea, and on the north by an irregular and factitious line of about seven miles separating it from the talook of Chowkaad

and district of Mukundapuram, the estuary and the narrow channel running from it marking for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles the eastern precincts. The limits of its oblong figure measure 20 miles in circumference comprehending an area of $18\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, presenting a level surface for (excepting Pullutta) the few little sandy rises observable, are scarcely an exception to its evenness. Its superficies exhibits almost one large cocoanut garden tessellated with rice lands enclosed in it. They however occupy about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole area and about $\frac{1}{2}$ that proportion may be abstracted as sandy.

Sub-divisions and considerable places. This space has no revenue sub-divisions and contains only 7 villages, each having an average area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. They are :—

1. Lokamaleshwaram
2. Metahtla
3. Matavana
4. Pullutta
5. Eriyatta
6. Azheekode
7. Narayanamangalam

Lokamaleshwaram is a bazar chiefly kept by Konkanies. Close to it is a *Kava* or temple of Bhagavadi, one of the most celebrated shrines of this goddess in honor of whom or to deprecate whose wrath myriads of house-cocks are sacrificed at this temple. Its festival takes place in March, and its ancient celebrity and distant fame attracts multitudes of devotees during it. The building itself has no pretensions to particular eminence though well built and rather large. That at Metthala is similar though altogether of lesser note, in its immediate vicinity are two palaces, belonging to the pensioned Rajah. The fort of Kodungaloor is now scarcely to be traced, a part of its foundation and an old watch-tower being its only visible remains. In the vicinity of the fort or rather its ruins are discernible a number of small pagodas much in the same dilapidated state. This spot, tradition points out as having been the site of Mahadeverputnam once the residence of Cheraman Perumal. Pullutta and Narrayanamangalam consist of islands formed by narrow channels of the estuary which is itself here confined within very contracted limits. At Azheekode is a small musjeed.

Physical features. The Perriar as it washes the southern limits of Kodungaloor, and the estuary as it passes along the eastern confines have already been the subject of observation. The latter is here separated into a number of small channels which have low banks, a muddy bottom, and but little depth except immediately in the more central parts. Approaching Kodungaloor, however it increases very rapidly, the soundings on passing that point measuring upwards of 40 feet. The bed of the river is here excessively muddy and its banks except in the immediate vicinity of Kodungaloor, where they fall in small cliffs, very low. The narrow inlet running from the river north nearly parallel with the coast is shallow. There are a great number of reservoirs all small ; water is easily procurable throughout this tract, and of as good quality as is seen in a large well within the fort.

There are no hills and the only high ground is the small ridge, that in a great measure forms the island of Pullutta. Except a few copses occasionally seen, there is no wood of spontaneous growth.

Roads, passes, and defiles.

Kodungaloor is intersected by two excellent roads though passing over a very sandy surface. The more western is a portion of the great northern one leading to Calicut, the Perriar intersecting its course being crossed by a ferry at Azheekode. The eastern communication passes from Kodungaloor connecting with the other at Pappiniwuttum.

Mines, minerals and manufactures.

There are neither mines nor minerals ; some little cloth of the very coarsest kind is made. Salt used to be manufactured, but has for some time been given up. The chief manufactures are the various ones connected with the cocoanut produce which are carried on to some extent. There are two annual fairs of importance occurring at the festivals of the Thiruwunchakulum and Bhagavady pagodas.

Soil and productions.

Except in the soil of Pullutta which is of a red coarse gravelly kind, that of this tract is almost entirely sandy having on the higher grounds a comparatively small mixture of earth. It is greater however on the rice lands which in the immediate vicinity of the lake and river are often a deep mud. The plough is but little used here, most of the work being performed by the handhoe. A thriving coffee garden here would indicate the soil as well adapted fully to mature this useful plant. Dry grains are grown on the Perrumbu lands, but the cocoanut for which they are so well fitted is their chief production constituting much the larger share of the productive trees.

The cattle met here are of the usual dimunitive kind. There is but little pasturage and the condition of those cattle is in consequence quite miserable.

SECTION V.

THE MUKUNDAPURAM DISTRICT.

Situation.

The winding course of the Kodungaloor river for thirteen miles separates the Mukundapuram district from Chowkad, a taluk appertaining to Malabar. The Alangad district of Travancore bounds it on the south.

Sub-divisions and considerable places.

Mukundapnram is divided into 9 sub-divisions, namely, Mapranam, Areepalum, Mukundapuram, Padinetterayalam, Pudukad, Kodashery, Koratty, Thazhakad and Palathingal.

In the *Mapranam* Proverty are :—

1. Irinjalakuda	6. Kuzhikattakonam	11. Karalam
2. Manavalashery	7. Karivannoor	12. Mapranam
3. Porathishery	8. Moorkanad	13. Chemminga
4. Taliakonam	9. Kizthany	14. Pichampillikonam
5. Mataikonam	10. Vellany	

Here is one of the most distinguished temples celebrated in the ancient annals of Malayalam, and still retains a share of its former reputation. The district authorities reside here ; and the palaces situated at the edge of a large stone reservoir are small but very comfortable residences. Mataikonam has a small Romo-Syrian church. At Moorkanad is a large Nelpuray or granary.

Areepalam Proverty consists of the villages of :—

1. Areepalam	5. Etakulam	9. Korambishery
2. Patiyoor	6. Edathiritthy	10. Cheloor
3. Poomangalam	7. Thannishery	
4. Manavalashery	8. Kattoor	

The first is a large scattered village with some ordinary pagodas, a small church, and an Angady in its neighbourhood.

The limits of Mukundapuram inclose a similar number of villages. At Karoopadanay, a principal ferry, are a few Lubbay habitations and a large salt Pandikasala. A little further on under the brow of a low top is a palace, a temple and an oottupuray. Thekumkara and Velookkara are small straggling bazars on the large road, having a mixed population of Christians and Lubbays. Kuttanelloor has a small Romo-Syrian church.

There is no town known as *Mukundapuram* in this sub-district, which consists of 9 villages, namely :—

1. Pallivattam	4. Vatakumkara	7. Vattakattukara
2. Thekumkara	5. Velookara	8. Thumbore
3. Karumatra	6. Kottalloor	9. Katalayi

Padinettarayalam is a confined tract, lying between Chowkaad and Kodungaloor, the sea bounding it on the west. It belongs to the Mukundapuram district, and contains four villages, encompassed by topes and cultivation. They are :—

1. Etavilanga	3. Kara
2. Kadiyalam	4. Thiruvanchakulam

Appertaining to this space is Tiruvanchakulam containing a shrine of note. A little spot in Pullutta also belongs to the tract now under observation, which like itself was doubtless at one time the property of the pagoda.

Pudukad is a detached sub-division of Mukundapuram; a fifth part of which is under culture; and a considerable share of that bordering the low lands, consists of open arable slopes. It contains seventeen villages, namely :—

1. Pazhava	7. Vengoor	13. Thalore
2. Thoravamkara	8. Pookode	14. Paliyakara
3. Cheruval	9. Pattanathara	15. Thalapanikara
4. Ambaloor	10. Matavakara	16. Konikara
5. Nemminikara	11. Eravakad	17. Thirkoor
6. Kalloor	12. Chittishery	

The Pudukad village is situated south-east, eight miles from Trichoor, Irinjalakuda being south twelve miles. The remaining villages are strewed along the border of the fine valley occupying the western parts of the Proverty.

Kodashery, though one of the largest sub-divisions and comprehending within its limits an immense extent of territory, contains only thirteen villages, namely :—

1. Pazhookara	6. Muringoor	11. Veloor
2. Karoor	7. Kizhakke chalakudy	12. Pariyaram
3. Annalloor	8. Perampra	13. Kodashery
4. Patinharachalakudy	9. Potta	
5. Annanata	10. Elinjipra	

Each of these so resembles the other, that it is difficult to find any features of discrimination. At Kodashery is seen the remains of a Kotta or small fortification, once the residence of a Kurtawa (his descendants live in the neighbourhood, but have not much property or authority) who in earlier times swayed the surrounding country. This is now quite deserted and Chalakudy may be considered the principal place having a Kolagam, a Nelpuray and a small plantation now unnoticed, but which appears to have been laid out with care. In its vicinity is a small Christian Petta, terminated as usual by a church.

Koratty, the most southern, is one of the most populous and best cultivated sub-divisions of this district. It contains 22 villages, of which that from which it derives its designation is the largest and most remarkable. They are :—

1. Kundoor	9. Cheruvaloor	17. Tiruvakalam
2. Thuratha	10. Muringoor	18. Thekumchery
3. Eravathoor	11. Kizhakkemury	19. Thannishery
4. Madathumpady	12. Patinharemury	20. Poyya
5. Patinharabhagam	13. Mampara	21. Tiruvakulam
6. Karivilashery	14. Champaloor	22. Kakulishery
7. Kakad	15. Puvattishery	
8. Katumkutty	16. Annanata	

It consists of a neat and rather large Petta, inhabited by Christians who have here a spacious church. At Kizhakkemury is seen the ruins of an old bungalow or Kolagam belonging to the Rajah. Moonnuthara

is an extensive village, having some few Portuguese inhabitants living along the banks of the river. Kuzhoor is conspicuous for its size and the celebrity of its pagoda. Kundoor is a large village crowning for a long way the banks of the river, and the little fort in its vicinity now in ruins once encircled the Illom of a Namboory of consequence. Matathumpady has a tannah and a few bazars.

The confined tract of territory, nearly insulated in the Koratty subdivision and generally known under the term of Adoor gramam, has a superficies of ten square miles, and contains eleven villages, viz:—

1. Etayattoor	5. Valoor	9. Kumbidy
2. Kalloor	6. Vayntala	10. Palishery
3. Meladoor	7. Alathur	11. Kizhadoor
4. Arashery	8. Vennoor	

This tract appears at a very distant period to have been conferred at least in part (for nothing can equal the perplexity of those kind of tenures) on the pagoda of Annanada, which was the property of, or governed by the Paroor Rajah, in right of whom Travancore now holds the lands belonging to the temple, and shares with Cochin the revenue of the tract now the subject of remark, but the latter state must be considered as having a permanent authority over it. In addition to a portion of its land revenue, it enjoys that arising from the tobacco and salt monopolies and other minor sources. Annamanada is the most remarkable place in this extent; the celebrity of its temple attracts a large population of the higher classes who are thickly scattered along the banks of the river on which it is seated. Close to the pagoda is a Kolagam large, but of the ordinary rustic order. Kankdhee coodum is an insulated one belonging to Adoor gramam.

The military frontier of Travancore may be considered as marked by the fortified lines passing through the southern part of the Kodashery district, the space they occupy having been purchased by that State for the purpose of their erection.

The *Thazhakad* Proverty, narrow in its breadth, considerable in its length, but limited in its area, contains fourteen villages, viz:—

1. Ooragam	6. Maula	11. Kallettumkara
2. Pullore	7. Vatama	12. Mooriyatta
3. Avattathore	8. Vatakumbhagam	13. Neithakudy
4. Katuppishery	9. Kuzhikattushery	14. Poyya
5. Pallippuram	10. Thazhakad	

Maulamury is the largest and most conspicuous. It is a straggling though rather large Petta, belonging to Christians, but also having a few Jews and Lubbays amongst its inhabitants. It now wears a deserted appearance, but is stated at some period not very remote to have enjoyed a considerable share of trade for which it is well situated, being on an excellent and convenient inland navigation.

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Avattathoor is now an ordinary village, remarkable however for its large pagoda. It is stated to have been one of the thirty-two *Gramams* into which this part of Malayalam (that is from Nileshwar to Kunneary) was in earlier times divided.

At Kuzhikattushery is a Cutcherry and tannah.

The *Palathingal* sub-division comprises the villages of:—

1. Mulangoor	9. Aloor	17. Alathoor
2. Thottipal	10. Kotakara	18. Netuwal
3. Parappukara	11. Mattathoor	19. Peetikaparamba
4. Poothranikara	12. Panthaloor	20. Mupliyam
5. Rappal	13. Nellaye	21. Maravanchery
6. Nanthikara	14. Chengaloor	22. Manjoor
7. Anandapuram	15. Nandipulam	23. Paliyoor
8. Kolathur	16. Pandarapilly	

and occupies a wide space; but the larger share of it deserves the character of 'mountainous,' nor is much more than one-seventeenth of it under culture. None of them offer any peculiarities deserving of remark; the more eastern ones are in part deserted from constant inroads of elephants whose ravages render culture difficult or rather useless. Thottipal, Rappal, and Nanthikara strewed along the banks of a fine stream, are the most conspicuous villages. At the last is a Cutcherry, and the one preceding it is distinguished by a small church. Parantrapilly only deserves notice as having one of the principal dunjium (timber cutting stations.)

Physical features. The tides entering at Chateway and Pallippuram influence the river insulating the tract between them.

The waters of the Wadakunchery river on approaching Munayam separate into two channels, but by far the largest portion of its stream passes by the southern one flowing into the sea by the Pallippuram embouchure. From Munayam south to Madilakatha mosque, a distance of more than eight miles, the river is comparatively narrow, and always navigable for small boats. The sandy bottom gradually changes to a dark mud as the river enlarges into the space occupied by a number of small islands near Edavilanga.

The Chalakudy runs from its source to its embouchure a course of seventy miles. Till within eighteen miles of its mouth the Chalakudy flows through a wild and mountainous country, but on entering the inhabited tracts, and during its progress through them, a perpetual succession of groves, habitations and cultivated lands crown its banks.

The Pudukad river has steep banks, overgrown with forests, except when running through the cultivated country, and is a shallow stream admitting however during the rains, floats of timber for a considerable distance east of the places from which it takes its name. Of the smaller streams, the Cannockykuddu is the deepest, its banks high immediately at its mouth decrease receding from it, the lands along them are swampy as are those that border the narrow inlet of the lake passing from Thurutha to Madathumpady. There are numerous mountain torrents and more placid streams intersecting the district.

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More than one half of this district may be considered as completely mountainous. Pandimudy (a landmark, known by the designation of the *Asses ears*, from its two conical tops) towers above the whole of this Alpine tract, which when viewed from its lofty summits appears almost a comparative plain. The base of this hill on the west is formed of steep high ridges, on the east it partly rises from a rough elevated table-land. In succession to Pandimudy the immense ridge running east and west, whose extremities are terminated by the Coombunchery and Palapilly hills is the most conspicuous. It is of immense elevation, of precipitous steepness, falling with rapid declivity (during the whole of its course, measuring upwards of thirteen miles) into the valley below. Coombunchery, Ponmala and Palapilly raise their elevated summits beyond the general level of this mountainous wall, which gives way on the westward to elevations of minor consideration. Sherpunmala, Kotumpuramudy and Metthala or Kodashery hills are conspicuous tops of chains of lesser height and regularity. Walleramudy, Kooraymala and Kumbudamury are the most remarkable tops of these ridges springing from Metthala. Kodashery hill—or hills—for it consists of three conspicuous summits, has less elevation, but is more remarkable as being insulated.

The soil of the base of those hills and that of the comparatively low eminences into which they sometimes subside, is a dark permeable and apparently rich earth, whose fertility might be inferred from the large timber it produces and the thick vegetation of underwood creepers, grass, &c. it supports. No attempts appear to have been made to try, by cultivation, its productive powers.

In the western parts a considerable deal of low stunted and often thick jungle is sprinkled along the base of the hills, but no valuable or useful timber of any kind however is found to grow in it. That required for the ordinary domestic uses, is readily procurable however, but timber of large or moderate dimensions must be brought from the thicker forest of the eastern parts.

Roads, passes and defiles.

It is needless to describe or enumerate the various small paths that, uniting one village with another, wind in every direction through the district; one large communication passes direct from Karoopadanna to Punnkulam, where the river is passed by means of a jungar, the country over which it runs is uneven and intersected by a number of small streams (few of which are crossed on bridges) the road is tolerably even and shaded by an avenue of jack, mango and cashu, for the whole of the distance, and the river passing along the western boundary gives at all seasons a ready access to the country in its vicinity.

There are some other fine roads. The two most conspicuous ones are that uniting Puthenvelikara with Bhagavadi Gate and that connecting Angamaly with the latter place, this road passing over Koratty and Chalakudy to Pudukad, Chalakudy is connected by a cross road of a tolerable

character with Irinjalakuda, while branches from the Puthenvelikara road unite Maulamury and Annanata with that place. The mountainous tract is also traversed by some communications deserving note. Pandimudy is accessible more especially during the earlier part of the route by a tolerably good pathway. The more southern and eastern parts are explored with less convenience, but one of the most important of those mountain traces unites Parantrapally with Wadakanchery, this route passes for the greater part along the rugged foot of the Ponmalla ridge, and it is so difficult that four days of laborious marching were necessary to complete it.

Mines, minerals and manufactures.

No mines or any valuable or curious minerals have been found to exist here, and the manufactures are confined to the ordinary ones connected with the cocoanut plantations. To these may be added the manufacture of a little sugar and cloth of the most ordinary kind and coarsest texture.

Soil and productions.

The productions of the several districts present but little variety, the chief one of this like the others is rice. Next to the grain produce in importance is that of the plantations. The productive trees found in them are the cocoanut, the areka and kodapana (Corypha) which last rather predominates. The plantain and mango are also found in the gardens, but they are not taxable. Pepper composes part of their productions.

The cattle of Mukundapuram are of the same breed and species as those of the surrounding districts. All the wild animals common to the mountainous part of the country are found in the hilly parts of the district. The wild buffalo and elephant are the most numerous. The latter destructive as usual, quits his shady covert and ravages the fields of the husbandmen just as he is about to reap them. This animal is taken in pits throughout this space.

SECTION VI.

THE TRICHOOR DISTRICT.

Situation, extent and sub divisions.

Trichoor exhibits an irregular oblong figure, bounded on the north by the Talapilly district, on the east by the Temmalapuram and Palghaut talooks of South Malabar, defined chiefly by several streams that intersect the mountainous tract it runs through. The line of demarcation being indefinite and altogether of a doubtful character has frequently been disputed by the Cochin Sirkar and two Atchens, whose states bordered on it until 1815, when a decision took place and permanent landmarks were established.

It is divided into eight sub-divisions:—Trichoor, Vijayapuram, Arimboor, Paravattany, Peringottukara, Enamakal, Chitlapilly and Oorakam.

Trishnvaperoor, commonly designated Trichcor, and a place of great antiquity and much celebrated throughout Malabar, Parasurama having the

reputation of being the founder. The lines that now encompass Trichoor were raised in 1794. Its figure is an irregular trapezium, measuring on the west, one mile $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, on the east, one mile $\frac{3}{4}$ furlong, north, one mile $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, south, one mile 5 furlongs, giving a total circumference of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The fortifications are now neglected but surrounded by a road of good width. The several villages included within the circumference of those lines are as usual situated along the borders of the cultivated glens within this space. The habitations of the Christians are in a compact form collected in the vicinity of a Romo-Syrian church, from which run several streets. The Hindu pagoda of Watakunnathan is situated on a low eminence surrounded by a high wall concealing from vulgar eyes a number of smaller temples that crowd the area of this sacred enclosure. The turrets marking its four entrances (said to have been built by the four different Princes of Travancore, Cochin, Calicut and Palghaut, are the most remarkable parts of the building. This temple is surrounded by a grove of jack trees, while the richer foliage of the banyan conceals much of it from view. The annual festival of Watakunnathan taking place in May, attracts crowds of votaries, and the place presents during its continuance an animated scene, a good deal of pomp being observed on this occasion. This is the station of a Zillah Court and Jail and of the Dewan Peishkar, Tahsildar and Munsif; as also of a Captain's detachment periodically relieved from the Quilon force. Trichoor possesses some trade, and is the principal mart in those parts. Its situation is accessible by many fine roads, and an easy navigation gives it great advantages in this particular.

The *Trichoor* sub-division consists of thirty-two villages known as:—

1. Poonkunna
2. Angaty
3. Kottapuram
4. Olarikara
5. Chirakal
6. Veliyanoor
7. Ayyanthol
8. Peringava
9. Kizhakumpattukara
10. Chembookava
11. Olloor
12. Chettupuzha
13. Pullazhi
14. Paramekkava
15. Cherikalam
16. Puthukara
17. Pootthol
18. Karyattukara
19. Tirkumarankotam
20. Kanattukara
21. Laloor
22. Chelakode
23. Netumpuzha
24. Kannankolankara
25. Koorkanchery
26. Patukara
27. Kanimangalam
28. Panamukka
29. Anchery
30. Chiyyaram
31. Aranattukara
32. Veluthookara

Vijayapuram, a small sub-division, lying north of Trichoor is almost equally divided between the populated and hilly tracts. It contains seventeen villages, namely:—

1. Pottore
2. Kozhikunna
3. Killannoor
4. Tiroor
5. Kuttoor
6. Kottakad
7. Attore
8. Cheroor
9. Vilvattam
10. Ainikad
11. Kurichikara
12. Kolazhi
13. Patookad
14. Viyoor
15. Erannoor
16. Pantikatava
17. Mannookad

Viyoor, the Cusbah, is a place of no particular note; Kottakad has a Christian village and church, the largest in the Proverty. It is accessible for boats by a small stream, has some trade and a tolerably dense population. Kuttoor has also an Angady, but of an inferior size.

Arimboor is insulated by the lake in which it forms the largest island; the following eight villages in this island offer few peculiarities on which it is at all necessary to dwell.

1. Erava	4. Velathoor	7. Tachapilly
2. Vatakumpuram	5. Manakody	8. Parakad
3. Kaipally	6. Kizhakumpuram	

The villages of *Paravattany* amount to seventeen, namely :—

1. Ollookara	7. Pananchery	13. Marathakara
2. Matakkathara	8. Natuthara	14. Elanthurutha
3. Nallenkara	9. Moorkanikara	15. Kuttanelloor
4. Mukkattukara	10. Kayanoor	16. Eravimangalam
5. Nettishery	11. Mulayam	17. Putthoor.
6. Vellanikara	12. Kozhukolly	

but they present few features of discrimination. Natakkathara on the large Viyoor river and Nettishery south of it are large villages, bordering on the edge of extensive cultivation. Mukkattukara has an Angady and church. Kuttanelloor, Kayanoor and Elanthurutha are extensive Nair villages, but the cultivation of the valley in which they are situated experiences much interruption from the wild elephants which haunt the neighbouring jungles Pattikad, close to the pass of that name, which leads into South Malabar, consists of a few bazars and an Ootupera for Brahmin travellers, as well as a bungalow and a Chowkey to accommodate travellers of other classes. Pattikad is remarkable for the robberies so frequently committed in it, a woody pass offering every facility to flight, and it being on the borders of another country, those depredations are often committed with impunity; nor has several severe examples as yet completely repressed them. The greater part of this sub-division consists of hills overgrown with a thick forest, yielding a considerable quantity of teak. A hill tribe called Malayers wander through these woods and are useful in the timber department.

Peringottukara is a larger sub-division, though about a fourth of it is occupied by the lake and consists of nineteen villages, namely :—

1. Payanoor	8. Mootthetathara	15. Watakkekara
2. Puthumanakara	9. Pazhuvam	16. Kizhakkekara
3. Karukampilly	10. Chazhiyoor	17. Patinharekara
4. Chettakulam	11. Alappatta	18. Thannyam
5. Pulla	12. Kizhupilly	19. Waittilashery
6. Pitayanata	13. Poratthoor	
7. Kurumpilava	14. Thekkekara	

Yenamakal sub-division contains sixteen villages, namely :—

1. Ponalloor	9. Patiyam
2. Putthoor	10. Muttichool
3. Kallattupozha	11. Mangattukara vatakke
4. Manaloor	12. Mangattukara thekke
5. Thirthanikara	13. Karamukka
6. Palloor	14. Cheriya Anthikad
7. Kizhakkankallattupuzha	15. Anthikad
8. Etatthiry	16. Irimprayoor,

though none of them present any particular features of discrimination. Anthikad not otherwise remarkable than as having within it the cutcherry, is esteemed the chief place. Kandachankatava and Puthen peetika are small Angadies, inhabited by Christians.

Chitlapilly containing thirty villages, viz :—

1. Velappaye	11. Avanoor	21. Puzhakeezha
2. Kolangattukara	12. Etakolathoor	22. Tholoor
3. Choorakkattukara	13. Ponore	23. Mulloor
4. Naranathara	14. Putthoor	24. Puranattukara
5. Anhoor	15. Kayparamba	25. Chitlapilly
6. Pazhayammukka	16. Kolathoor	26. Atatta
7. Paratiyam	17. Puttekara	27. Peramangolam
8. Thangaloor	18. Parappoor	28. Choolishery
9. Etakkulam	19. Chalakal	29. Manithara
10. Karore	20. Muthavara	30. Peringandoor

is in succession to Trichoor, the best cultivated and inhabited Proverty of the district. Parappoor has a small Romo-Syrian town and church. Mundoor has a little fort still in good repair ; within it is a deep well and in the vicinity of the fort is a large pagoda.

Oorakam is on the eastern borders of the lake and contains thirty villages, namely :—

1. Pallippuram	11. Paralam	21. Neruwashery
2. Perumanam	12. Pallishery	22. Chatthakutam
3. Paninyam	13. Arattupuzha	23. Thaykattushery
4. Avanishery	14. Oorakam	24. Perookara
5. Cherushery	15. Ettumuna	25. Cherpa
6. Inchamuty	16. Panankulam	26. Vallachira
7. Chennam	17. Chevoor	27. Perumpatapanchery
8. Palishery	18. Cheruvathery	28. Vellashery
9. Vellakunnashery	19. Perinchery	29. Katalashery
10. Perumpillishery	20. Etakunny	30. Cherishery

That giving name to the sub-division is the most remarkable but only for its pagoda and palace. The former is encompassed by a wall and has a handsome entrance, and the latter is a building consisting of two stories quite of European architecture, but not of the best order, and though having

nothing very grand in its appearance is sufficiently convenient. Cherpa is a small Christian village immediately in its vicinity. Perumanam is remarkable for its pagoda of distant celebrity, once of great wealth and still supported in a liberal manner. Cherushery with a Pagoda and a Kolagam, and Edakuuny are rather large villages.

Physical features.

The principal river on the east is called the Shoreyaur which rises in the Vellany hills, and for the first four miles runs in a contracted and rocky channel through the valley, receiving in its progress numerous mountain streams. Its current is however tolerably free of impediments and timber is easily floated down ; crossing the high road it flows in a southerly course for four miles at the base of Moodal mala, receiving in this interval the combined waters of the numerous rivulets that rise in the hills on the east. The confluence of the several large nullahs (Alagampara, Nanumpara and Vettikulangara *thodes* being the principal which unite ere they meet the river) at *Mupuzha* or the junction of the three streams, forces it to take a westerly direction 1½ miles with high and steep banks to Peechipara, where the stream is confined between two perpendicular rocks, huge masses of which intercept it and present a material obstacle to the transport of timber, to clear which the efforts of men and elephants are necessary. Escaping this, it winds deviously in a W. N. W. course for 1¾ miles—skirted by low hills which rise with rugged steepness from the stream to Yerpumpara (rock) and a small cascade, and the intervention of this impediment retards the progress of the timber for some time. To remedy the injury that would occur where it is impelled down by the cataract, a narrow channel has been conducted from the top of the wall to about fifty yards on the north side, the timber on approaching this spot is conveyed up the channel and grounded on the bank from which it is dragged into the bed of the river again by elephants. Winding N. W. from this the Tannipatam channel meets it at 1¼ mile and alters its course to S. W., in which direction it proceeds by a deep open and sandy bed by the villages of Muliyam, Kayanoor and Eravimangalam, and assumes the name of Manalikara *ar*. It has no artificial works of any description, nor does it appear, from a review of the tract it traverses, to possess any capability of being turned to the advantage of agriculture.

The Veyoor river emerges from the vallies on the north. It is narrow and at places deep stream running for almost the whole of its course through a broad and well cultivated valley which it serves to irrigate. From the point it enters at, to its junction with the estuary (below Velanganmala) it measures 9¾ miles, previous to which the streams that fertilize the glens on the east and west of Kottayanad mingle with it. Two small stone dams are laid across it to the north. The canals they supply are carried to very small distances below them. The account of the Kochery river, whose course defines the boundary on the west from its entrance to almost the point of confluence with the estuary will be found elsewhere detailed.

The Watakunchery river running along the southern limit for eight and half miles has for a portion of the distance steep and rather high banks at least partially so, a sandy bed and a shallow stream (boats not ascending much beyond the *Chira*), except in the rains. The tides influence it to Karuvannoor, where a bank is thrown across to bar their entrance beyond this. Its waters are always fresh and for six miles below it brackish only for a few months in the year. The Yenamakal river has a deep and sluggish current influenced by the tides; it is always navigable, has steep occasionally high clayey banks, and may be more properly called a narrow estuary of the sea, being filled by its waters for nearly three-fourths of the year. In fact it is only fresh during the violence of the rains when receiving the waters of the lake, discharged from the northern embouchure.

The western portion of this district exhibits a succession of waiving champaign upland, presenting every where the most agreeable and varied scenery. The eastern share is mountainous and woody, indeed the forests commence at a few miles east of Trichoor. The ramifications of the lofty Palapilly hills which confine it on the south form the most prominent ridges that appear in this tract.

Vellanymala and Moodalmala are the next considerable ridges; they unite with one another at the pass on the east of Pattikad called Kuderankotu. The first of these has the greatest elevation, its wooded summit spreads into a flat tableland nearly half a mile broad, and the ridges that slope off on the north and south sides are steep and woody. Yellankunna and Jenkunna are the most elevated tops. Poneduthamala and Ponmala are low ridges to the north of an inferior height presenting the appearance of a green wall. The irregular chain of low hills stretching north and south in the parallel of Pananchery and making an angle with the low ridge extending between it and Velookara is bisected by the Manalikara river. The most conspicuous tops here are Vanianpara and Chittankunna. The extent between Moodal and Palapilly hills is a chaos of subordinate eminences furrowed into an infinity of small vales giving rise to numerous mountain streams. The principal tops here are Tirumanakunna, Oomikunna, Mailkundam and Palakunna hill. Velanganmala is a picturesque insulated low top and a bungalow once crowned its summit. The forest covering this district is highly productive in teak trees, the felling and transporting of which gives active employment to many indviduals under the forest department. Besides this a variety of other useful timber trees and a variety of bamboo abound here and not being under the monopoly of the Government are open to the public for a small fee of seigniorage to the Sirkar.

Roads, passes and defiles.

Trichoor being one of the principal places in those parts, has in consequence several communications directed on it. The high roads from Cochin and Chalakudy unite on the south of Olloor and run in general on high grounds over an embankment through the paddy fields of Veyoor to Chelakara and Shoranoor. Another large road strikes off from the capital along

the base of Velanganmala and Mundoorkota and crosses the Keechery river by a fine wooden bridge eventually to Talapilly. The road to Watakunchery *via* Paravattany and over the Kudiran pass presents in its course some impediments to carriages and is only fit for bullocks, at present; though the attention of the Public Works Department will soon render it as good as the other roads in the country. Two small roads from Olloor and Parandrapilly meet at Mamangalam and pervade the mountainous tract of Paravattany in two directions from it joining again at Watakunchery. They are only frequented by people who carry burdens on the head.

Mines, minerals and manufactures. Of the former there are none. The latter are excessively limited and confined to spirits and oil, made from the produce of the cocoanut tree. Every species of cloth being imported and sold in the bazars, this article is scarcely any where manufactured here. Salt may be, and is clandestinely manufactured along the banks of the Yenamakal river.

Soil and productions. The soil of the paddy lands consists of the different varieties of clay with a larger mixture of sand in the Paravattany and Vijayapuram subdivisions than in other parts. That of the *Paramba* is a brown gravelly soil with much mixture of the laterite and the soil of the dry grain fields on the declivities and surface of the uplands invariably a red coarse earth. The fertility and extent of the paddy lands produce more rice than is necessary for the wants of the inhabitants who export large quantities of this article to the southward, and to the Company's districts in the vicinity particularly of Chowkad. The *Porayedams* or gardens contain the areka, cocoanut, jack and corypha. The proportion of pepper is comparatively small.

The soil of the western tract is generally sand intermingled largely with black soil in the valleys, but with less of this mixture on the higher grounds which throughout the eastern space is a red hard coarse gravelly soil and in the low lands there a tough clay. Rice is the principal production, about nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres, exclusive of the extent cultivated in the lake are devoted to raising it; this would allow little more than half an acre to each individual, but which will be greatly augmented from the above source.

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SECTION VII.

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THE TALAPILLY DISTRICT.

Situation, extent and sub-divisions.

TALAPILLY presents an irregular figure, bounded on the west by Chowkad, on the north by the Kootnad taluk and the Ponany river, on the east by the old Temmalapuram taluk, and on the south by the district of Trichoor. This district is chequered by a continued succession of minute chains of low hills or rather steep slopes in the western parts, while the eastern is full of hills and forests.

Talapilly is divided into nine divisions, Kunnankulam, Porkolam, Choondal, Eyala, Chengazhikode, Chelakara, Pazhayannoor, Machad and Mundatthikhode. Kunnankulankara was once the capital of the Talapilly district. It is one of the largest Christian towns in Cochin or indeed in this part of the coast, picturesquely situated on the declivity and summit of a low hill, crowned by its several churches. The streets present some share of regularity and many tolerable houses are seen; there is a very large population and the bazaar, well attended and supplied, is full of bustle and activity, disproportionate to the value of its wares, which, with the exception of cloth (all kinds of this article are here procurable) consist for the greater part of the various but ordinary produce of the neighbouring country. It is however one of the largest marts in the northern part of Cochin (particularly for grain, one of the chiefest exports) being frequented by and supplying almost all the inhabitants belonging to the British taluks immediately here. South of the Ponany river, a considerable traffic is carried on between the large town known under the above name and this place, the intercourse between them being facilitated by the inland navigation (one of the most important advantages belonging to Kunnankulankara) connecting them at Cheloolikam. The tannah is here on a somewhat large scale than ordinary. Chemmandoor is a small angady, inhabited by Christians, who are the only class of the inhabitants that live thus congregated; Pazhanhy, is one of the most conspicuous places in the northern part of this sub-division, inhabited entirely by Syrians.

The nineteen villages of this sub-division are :—

1. Kunnankulam.	8. Alathoor.	15. Chittanhoor.
2. Kanippayoor.	9. Vatuthala.	16. Kakkad.
3. Iringapuram.	10. Cheruvatthany.	17. Mencherry.
4. Chemmandoor.	11. Chiralayam.	18. Puthuvammal.
5. Anaikal.	12. Mangat.	19. Anhoor.
6. Kaniyampal.	13. Porkalangad.	
7. Arthat.	14. Kizhoor.	

Porkolam, the most recently formed Proverty in the district, contains the following twenty-two villages:—

1. Pattimury.
2. Perumthurutthy.
3. Maniarakode.
4. Ayyamparampa.
5. Paravoor.
6. Pangamukka.
7. Korattikara.
8. Kuruvatal.
9. Tippalishery.
10. Perumpilava.
11. Katavalloor.
12. Kattakampal.
13. Kottamal.
14. Kollanchery.
15. Kongandoor.
16. Akathiyoor.
17. Pazhanhy.
18. Pathikara.
19. Kureekad.
20. Pulikode.
21. Porkolam.
22. Cheruthurutthy.

The first twenty formed part of the Kunnunkulam Proverty, and the last two were ceded by the British Government (January 1870) in exchange for the village of Tekkemangalam, which belonged to Cochin on the north of the Ponany river in the Chelakara Proverty. There can scarcely be said to be any waste lands in these parts.

Choondal is one of the smallest Proverties of the district, containing however seventeen villages, namely:—

1. Eranelloor.
2. Tuvatthoor.
3. Parannoor.
4. Choondal.
5. Pelakattapayoor.
6. Kandanashery.
7. Ariyannoor.
8. Nambazhikad.
9. Kariyannoor.
10. Vatuthala.
11. Attayoor.
12. Chovalloor.
13. Mattam.
14. Pannishery.
15. Mazhuvanchery.
16. Perumanna.
17. Aloor.

Eyala is larger than the former Proverty, and consists of two villages more than it, but has almost as few places possessing any sort of claim to notice. That from which the Proverty borrows its designation, is a large scattered village, whose temple prettily caps the summit of a low insulated rock. Chemmanthatta has a handsome pagoda, and is encompassed almost entirely by a Brahmin population, and to Vellarakad belongs a similar distinction. A list of the villages, including those above noticed, is subjoined:—

1. Katungode.
2. Vellarakad.
3. Puthiamatthoor.
4. Pazhiyode.
5. Chiramangad.
6. Eyala.
7. Mandamparampa.
8. Kotakuzhy.
9. Koranchoor.
10. Aroor.
11. Chemnanthatta.
12. Pazhunthana.
13. Puthushery.
14. Vellithurutthy.
15. Kurinelliparampa.
16. Kitangoor.
17. Kavanamchittoor.
18. Panthaloor.
19. Chovannoor.

Chengazhikode contains thirty-nine villages, namely:—

1. Kurumal.
2. Vengilishery.
3. Puliyannoor.
4. Vellattanhoor.
5. Kuttanchery.
6. Pazhavoor.
7. Erumapatty.
8. Pariyaram.
9. Tippalloor.
10. Kunnatthery.
11. Muringatthery.
12. Kariyannoor.
13. Karuvannoor.
14. Ayammukka.
15. Patthramangalam.

16. Thonnalloor.	24. Arangottukara.	32. Katukashery.
17. Velloor.	25. Cherukad.	33. Pallikkal.
18. Tichoor.	26. Paravattoor.	34. Kanhirashery.
19. Thandilam.	27. Kondayoor.	35. Mulloorkara.
20. Nelluwaye.	28. Kalavarkode.	36. Pelakad.
21. Tachavoor.	29. Palloor.	37. Talipuram.
22. Kattampattoor.	30. Deshamangalam.	38. Chovayoor.
23. Varavoor.	31. Talashery.	39. Thalakottukara.

None of these is known by the Proverty designation. Vengilashery with a Christian angady and church may be considered the principal place of the sub-division. At Erumapatty is a tannah and a small kolagam. At Cumburrar are the ruins of an old fort, the old residence of a Kurtava who once ruled a portion of the neighbouring country. Mulloorkara, situated on the main road about four miles distant from the boundary, has an Oottupera and a fine residence belonging to the Paliyat Menon (Atchen.)

There are only a few places of any importance in the sub-division of *Chelakara,* which contains the following sixteen villages:—

1. Kolatthara.	7. Kurumal.	13. Venganelloor.
2. Killimangalam.	8. Panhal.	14. Puthushery.
3. Cheruthuruttby.	9. Thonoorkara.	15. Paynkulam.
4. Pandarapilly.	10. Pulakode.	16. Netumpura.
5. Vennoor.	11. Elanad.	
6. Attoor.	12. Chelakara.	

The village of the Proverty name, contains a large and well built palace. Venganelloor, three-fourths of a mile north of the palace is famous for its pagoda and reservoir with a large promiscuous population of the higher classes. Cheruthuruttby, on the left bank of the Ponany river, possesses a palace and a splendid iron girder bridge connecting it with the British territory and railway station (Shoranoor) on the other side of the river.

To the east 5½ miles is *Pazhayannoor* celebrated for its pagoda within a stone enclosure, and a reservoir with an inferior palace to the south, and on the plain, it is remarkable as being the residence of a large body of Putter Brahmins with their families; the Nair and lower classes preferring the borders of the fields, reside in sequestered situations. To the north of it about 4 miles, and across the river is the celebrated pagoda of Tiruvella on the slope of a low hill. The country around is plain and beautifully variegated with a large population. The Brahmins reside in the environs of the pagoda, from which is an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the Ponany river to the north; 2¾ miles to the west at the confluence of the Pazhayannoor river with the Ponany is Kutthampilly, a market and remarkable as the residence of a large portion of weavers, dyers and Telugu chetties. The total number of villages included in this sub-division is eight, viz:—

1. Thekketthara.	5. Mayannoor thekke mury.
2. Watekketthara.	6. Mayannoor vatakke mury.
3. Kaniyarakode kizhakke mury.	7. Pampaty.
4. Kaniyarakode patinhare mury.	8. Chelakode.

Watakanchery, capital of the district, and in the *Machad* sub-division has a small neat palace with an Oottupera on the south side of a large river, across which is a substantial masonry bridge lately constructed. The palace and public offices are on the road from Trichoor to Shoranoor. On the right of the road north-east $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles and at the foot of Aka-mala, a high hill, is an inscription on stone beyond which the Rajahs of Cochin were not permitted to proceed unless crowned at the annual festival of the Pazhayannoor Bagavathy, their household deity. This Proverty contains the following villages :—

1. Kumbalangad.	5. Viruppakka.	9. Thirkanapathiyaram.
2. Thekkumkara.	6. Watakanchery.	10. Chittanta.
3. Manalitthara.	7. Enkakkad.	11. Kanjirakode.
4. Karumatthara.	8. Kumaranelloor.	12. Mangalam.

Mundathikode, four miles south-west of Watakanchery, is remarkable only for a pagoda on a slope and the ruins of a small square fort surrounded and intersected by low hilly ridges, a few of the slopes being plain. Kodery hill, the highest on the west being on the limit of Talapilly, the vallies run to the north-west, their borders lined with houses at intervals with groups of the arreka, some jack and mango interspersed. The population consists of some Brahmins, Nairs, Nasranees and the lower classes; of these, the Pulayers, are most numerous. This Proverty contains the following villages :—

1. Chittazhikara.	5. Thurutthiparampa.	9. Irippakunna.
2. Puthuviritthy.	6. Mangad.	10. Kiraloor.
3. Minaloor.	7. Attitthara.	11. Parlikkad.
4. Peringandoor.	8. Kottappuram.	12. Mundatthikode.

Physical features.

The *Kaychery* river springing from the foot of the elevated range of which Kuduranpara is the highest point, after flowing twenty-seven miles, pours its waters into the lake, which it mainly contributes to form at Oorakam. Its clayey banks are rather steep than high, its bed sandy, sometimes rocky, and its stream gentle and shallow except when swelled by the periodical rains. Its waters though running in a deep bed are made subservient to agricultural purposes by means of dams, two of which are here seen, one south of Perumanna, the other north of Parannoor. The *Ponany*, called in the Hindu legends, the 'Bharatam,' forms the limits as already stated to the north and runs almost west to Deshamangalam with the exception of one large winding. Its bed between three and four hundred yards wide is sandy and has a stream in it. Though shallow during the warmest season in the year, boats come up to it and convey down paddy at some intervals after heavy periodical rains. It receives the numerous streams which in their course serve to irrigate the rice fields on either border. The *Pazhayannoor* river flowing east of Pazhayannoor runs in a generally north-west direction for 9 miles winding, and discharges itself into an arm of the Ponany, west of Kutthampilly. Its banks are bold, and its bed is a hundred yards wide, sandy, with some rocks at intervals. The *Yelliaut*

tode rising in the Kudurapara hill, flows in a north-west direction and forms a junction with the Ponany, a mile west of Paynkulam. The *Watakanchery tode*, a fine narrow and very winding stream, rises also in the Kudirapara hill, flows north-west, receiving several hill-streams and meanders through a cultivated valley north of Watakanchery; the above streams are capable of floating down timber during the heavy falls of rain between July and November which is cut in the valley formed by the Kudirapara hills and on their northern slopes.

The supply of water throughout is generally good and is obtained from wells and reservoirs in the interior, a few small tanks or ponds at the head of the vallies affording to both inhabitants and cattle beverage during the warm weather. The rivers have a constant stream and the reservoirs in the vicinity of the large pagodas are some large and faced with stone, and retain water all the year.

The aspect of this district is full of asperities in the more southern parts where the hills or slopes though low, fall with great rapidity. Pon-mala is the most conspicuous, though but very slightly elevated above the neighbouring tops. Kodiery hills and those of Kiraloor and Peruvan-mala rise conspicuous amongst the slopes that waive along their bases, but their height is too trifling to deserve notice. In the western part, Chirnaunne rises slightly above the adjacent tops.

The eastern portions of the district are of a very uneven surface; the woody ridge running south-east from Aka-mala, nine miles through the southern parts with lower ridges sloping off from it on either side, is termed the Machad range. The southern portion of the Machad sub-division is composed of an unconnected mass of low woody hills, from whence two distinct ridges run across the country in a north-west direction and slope off into heights in the Mundatthikode sub-division, the whole covered with wood. Koderi-mala on the west, defines the limit; it is a conical hill most conspicuous from its height towards the plain.

The next is Billiva-mala, a narrow ridge, extending east 2¾ miles of the Tiruvilla pagoda.

With the exception of a few plain slopes along the Ponany river and some in the Mundatthikode sub-division, the whole of the eastern sub-divisions are overrun with forest of a secondary nature, yielding very small supplies of any valuable timber. To the south on the vallies and slopes of the hills some teak grows which is cut and conveyed down the streams of the Yelliaut and Watakanchery rivulets.

Roads, passes and defiles.

Though occasionally rugged in its aspect, the district is every where traversed with great facility. The great road directed north over Trichoor, passes under the name of the Shoranoor road through this district and thence running through the British territories unites with that passing from Calicut to Palghaut. Within Talapilly runs north-west the Kunnankulankara road which branches from the above along the mud wall of the

Trichoor fort, and is crossed at Kunnankulankara by the main road, connecting Chowkad with Watakanchery, and proceeding north-east from Mulloorkara through the Aka-mala ghauts to Chelakara and Pazhayannoor The Chelakara road leads by Tiruvilvamala to the Ponany river. The river is crossed here to Tekkemangalam and Luckady in Malabar.

Another but indifferent road proceeds over the heights to the south-east from Pazhayannoor, crosses the Watakanchery river and runs to Alatthoor, the capital of Temmalapuram of Malabar.

Mines, minerals and manufactures.

There are no mines or minerals or indeed manufactures except those of the usual description, viz., oil, spirits, &c. Cloths with red borders and plain, of an inferior quality, are manufactured in the village of Kuttampilly; as also colored and bamboo mats, earthen pots, &c. by the lower classes. A small quantity of spirits is distilled from the Koonda and Mundipana palms by the Shanars; and coarse sugar is also made in small quantities.

Soil and productions.

The soil of the larger vallies is generally a slight earth, having occasionally a sandy intermixture and yielding with comparative ease to the plough; that of the smaller glen is much less permeable, having some depth, but almost always reposing on a stratum of the laterite which is seen rising in large naked masses on the summits of the higher grounds which for the most part present nothing else. The soil on their declivities and base however admits of culture though comparatively sterile. The productions of course are confined as in the other districts for the greater part to rice and cocoanut. Talapilly possesses none of the sandy tracts so favorable to the growth of the cocoanut. The Kodapana and Jack grow well, as also the Arreka; and pepper is here an important produce of the *porayedams.* The high grounds yield some dry grains and an inferior kind of rice.

SECTION VIII.

THE CHITTOOR DISTRICT.

Situation, extent and sub-divisions.

The Chittoor district consists of two parts, whereof the larger is insulated by Malabar and Coimbatore. Its limits intricate in figure like a trapezium, narrow at its north extremity, measure fifteen miles in extent from north to south with a medium breadth of eight miles and contain an area of 118 square miles. On the east it is limited by Coimbatore in forest for fifteen miles, to the south, seven and a half miles by a road from Kollengode to Polachy in Coimbatore, and to the north and west by the districts of Temmalapuram and Watamalappuram of Malabar for thirty-eight and half miles.

Tatthamangalam, Chittoor, Nallepilly and Pattanchery lying in the south-west portions of this tract are populous cities with cultivation extensive and habitations scattered. The first three have given the name to the sub-divisions or Proverties of the district as well as Nemmaray, which latter is separated from the others by the districts of Ten-mala and Wata-mala purams of Malabar; and in periphery measures eight miles and contains an area of one hundred and thirty-six and three quarter square miles.

The revenue sub-division of Temmalapuram consisting of twenty-three villages is merely landed property purchased by the Rajah of Cochin situated at twenty-three villages in Malabar and should not therefore be included in the territory of the Native State.

In *Chittoor*, the capital, the most conspicuous part is a street formed by the houses of weavers and a few bazars on an elevated spot. The body of the population composed of Nairs and Vellalars lies scattered in the vicinity of the fields; the Brahmins reside at an agraharam composed of regular streets lying on the west bank of the Anamala river at a conspicuous bend three quarters of a mile to the south. The villages included in the Proverty are:—

1. Thekke deshom.	4. Waliavallampathy.
2. Kozhippathy.	5. Chittoor.
3. Kunnankattupathy.	6. Moolatthara.

Tatthamangalam lies south-west three miles of Chittoor; the Anamala river flowing midway between them. It is the principal mart in the district, many roads communicating with it on the left bank of the river. In a low but desirable situation is a fine bungalow for the accommodation of travellers now in a decayed state. The District Munsif holds Court here, though Chittoor is the capital containing the Tahsildar's Cutcherry and a palace. Pattanchery south-east three miles from the above is a straggling village. Only three villages are included in this sub-district, namely:—

1. Thatthamangalam.	2. Pattanchery.	3. Perumatty.

Nallepilly north-east 3¼ miles from the capital on a road from it to the eastward is a place of some trade and consequence. To the south-west is an agraharam of Brahmins and a pagoda; three and half miles to the east dependent on it is Kolinjampara which is fast increasing in trade and population. There is a good travellers' bungalow here close to the bazar. The Proverty is divided into ten villages, namely:—

1. Wunchikunnapathy.	5. Eravattaparapathy.	9. Watakarapathy.
2. Ozhalappathy.	6. Thenampathy.	10. Kolinjampara.
3. Watakke deshom.	7. Attempathy.	
4. Nallepilly.	8. Erutthempathy.	

Nemmaray an extensive village of note is desirably situated at the foot of the great mountains in a fertile tract. It lies south-west thirteen miles from the capital and boasts of several Brahmin agraharams, a pagoda

of some celebrity and a small palace. Ayiloor and Thiruwazhiyatta both south-west of it two miles are noted for their agraharams and pagodas in the midst of extensive wet lands ; and on the east a mile is Vallungy where a market assembles weekly. In the Nelliampathy and other forests to the east are produced honey, turmeric, coffee and cardamoms. This sub-division consists of five villages, namely:—

1. Vitthanashery.	3. Nemmaray.	5. Thiruvazhiyatta.
2. Vallungy.	4. Ayiloor.	

Physical features. The insular division of the Chittoor district is intersected by four forest streams running across in a north-west direction. The *Cora* being the most northern defines the limits for a short way. Through the southern parts meanders the *Anamala* river for fifteen miles through forest in a broad bed rocky and sandy at intervals passing into Malabar one and quarter miles north-east of Tatthamangalam, Puthunagaram, a mart of consequence being on the left bank. The *Kollengode* river defines the limit of Nemmaray for two and half miles on the north. The *Mootalpuzha* and *Wallapara,* the former rising in Pothundy, the latter in the Vellatmudy hill flow north-west, form a junction and pass into Malabar. The *Karapara* rises east of Pothundy flows south-west, then south-east and meets the *Nellimar* forming the limit with Chalakudy. The *Tekke* and *Kollapara* todes flowing south-west and the *Waitakoly* westerly, meet and join the Nellimar.

There are numerous tanks in the country at the head of the cultivated vallies. Some of the largest of these are to the south-east of Nallepilly on the skirts of the teak forests.

The Chittoor sub-division has a few ridges of rocks, the most conspicuous of which and seen above the forest is Kannapara east of Chittoor 5½ miles. The south-west portion of this division being excepted, the remainder is composed of forests containing some bamboos and teak in abundance throughout. The most conspicuous tops on the ridge of the mountains in Nemmary are Vellatmudy and Pothundy. The ridges of Walianad and Moyanmala and the high Karamankoil range are overrun with a high forest and bamboos lining the sides of the streams ; and at the bases of the hills to the north-east of the peaks of Karamana in the valley along the banks and particularly to the north of the Waitakoly river and along the slopes of the Kattapara stream in the vicinity of Vallangipady, the teak grows in majestic luxuriance measuring generally fifteen feet and more and rarely twenty-eight in girth. The only difficulty in utilising the huge trees is in the conveyance to the coast. The Waitakoly river which flows through this tract is one of the main sources of the Kodashery river. It however presents many difficulties as falls and rocks intercept the passage, to avoid which the timber may be dragged on either bank. The forests in the vallies and at the base of the great mountains south of Nemmaray contain much teak in desirable situations near streams; and some of it is yearly cut and floated down in rafts to Ponany.

Roads, passes and defiles.

The principal road intersecting this division is from Puthunagaram in Malabar, enters Tatthamangalam crossing the Kollengode river, runs north-east to Chittoor, thence east winds through forest for some miles and leads to Periatavalam in Coimbatore on the left bank of the Waratar. A good road leads south-east from Tatthamangalam by Wandy and Navikode *tavalams* to Nellimata a ruined chattram on the left. From Nellimata chattram a good road strikes off to the west which winding through forest defines the south limit for seven and half miles and then runs south-west three miles to Kollengode. Another road runs from the capital north-east to Nallepilly where others from the west join and runs east through forest to Kolinjampara. Very good roads from Tatthamangalam communicate with Palghaut and Kollengode. From Watakunchery in Malabar, a road enters west a mile of Ayiloor, runs through Nemmaray and Vallangy, communicates with Kollengode on the east and is partly lined with an avenue. All the above roads are frequented by merchants and travellers day and night, and are being metalled so as to admit of spring carriages safely passing over them.

Mines, minerals and manufactures.

Mines and minerals are almost unknown; some iron ore is found intermixed with the loose sand in the bed of the rivers and streams; none however is worked. Long coarse cloth as also napkins and table-cloths are manufactured by Lubbays and weavers at the capital and Tatthamangalam; colored and plain mats and wicker baskets are made by the lower classes; and some earthen ware by potters, and jaggery from the toddy of the palmyra.

Soil and productions.

The soil of the populated tracts is in general red and the heights more gravelly. That part of the forest to the east is a fine deep brown vegetable mould, as also that of the mountains but of a blacker consistency. Granite runs in veins almost east and west intersecting the country and also over the mountains. The principal produce is paddy of sorts and large quantities of dry grains and beans of various species, also areka and cocoanut in small quantities, some edible roots and vegetables, and jaggery and sugar from the palmyra tree which overspreads the whole of the populated tracts.

Chittoor may boast of some good cattle and is indebted for this in some measure to its vicinity to Coimbatore. The wild animals are the elephant, elk, deer, sheep and the hog; and most of these confined to the hills and forests; and the elephant ranges the lower forests and open country during the rains and seldom fails of committing depredations.

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Report on the Census of Native Cochin taken on the 6th Karkatakam 1050/20th July 1875

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